

FLIERS HONORED AT MERE POINT

Tablet, Marking Landing
Place of World Aviators
Is Dedicated

MERE POINT, Me., Aug. 27 (Special)—With seaplanes and airplanes hovering overhead, with Cabinet officials, army and navy officers, governors and Congress members in attendance, there was unveiled here today a bronze tablet, marking the first landing place of the World Fliers on American soil after their globe-girdling air expedition.

The little Casco Bay settlement, which sprang unexpectedly into world prominence, when the three planes which had completed five months of globe-circling, under command of Lieut. Lowell H. Smith, were forced by fog to a landing in the harbor, again had civilization's attention forced upon it for a few hours today.

The bronze tablet which marks the first landing is 29x37 inches and is fastened to a granite boulder eight feet high and 11 feet wide. It represents Mere Point as it projects into Casco Bay, and shows the three world-flight planes descending to make their landing. On the two hemispheres at the top of the tablet, the various landing places of the aviators are given.

The boulder, weighing many tons, was brought from a near-by farm. The Mere Point Association has deeded to the State an acre of ground for the state memorial. The association also has made a park of the space and built a drive around it. As the years pass, shrubs and flowers will be placed in this park and it will become one of the show places of Mere Point. A flagpole has been erected on the site, and the raising of the flag to float permanently over the tablet was one of the features of the ceremony. The flag was the gift of Miss Ella Stinson of Lewiston. Gov. Ralph O. Brewster was among the speakers.

PLAYGROUND SEASON ENDS WITH PAGEANT

As a close to the season of supervised recreation on the Brookline municipal playgrounds, a "pageant of play" in which over 200 girls took part, was held at Brookline Field yesterday. For the boys, an athletic meet with intergroup competition in field and track sports is scheduled for Friday.

The demonstration opened with an international flag drill, each of the seven Brookline play reservations staging a dance representative of a different nationality. Holland, Ireland, Scotland, France, Spain and Japan were represented by group dancers in characteristic national costume, while Emma Morrison as Miss Columbia portrayed America in an individual dance.

The main feature of the program was a play, "The Dearest Wish," a colorful spectacle in which the "Earth Child," who has wandered into Fairyland, is granted three wishes, and these are for flowers, music, and stories.

MR. MARSHALL NAMED ELEVATED TRUSTEE

Election of Andrew Marshall, Boston attorney, to be chairman of the board of trustees of the Boston Elevated Railway Company is expected to follow his nomination for membership on the board. Through the action of the Executive Council in suspending its regulations, Mr. Marshall became a member of the board forthwith and it was said at the State House that the board would elect him chairman.

Mr. Marshall is a graduate of Dartmouth College and of Harvard Law School and in both places was a classmate of Channing H. Cox, former Governor of Massachusetts. Mr. Marshall was Assistant Attorney General under Governor Cox when J. Weston Allen was head of the law department of the State, and acted as Attorney General when Mr. Allen resigned.

World News in Brief

Washington (P)—Sale for \$115,000 of the four lake ships—Lake Onondaga, Lake Erie, Lake Huron and Lake Michigan—to R. Stanley Dollar of San Francisco, is announced by Leigh C. Palmer, president of the Fleet Corporation.

New York (P)—The people of the State of New York receive 15 per cent of the total current income of the Nation, according to advance figures from a survey soon to be issued by the National Bureau of Economic Research. The people of the State of Nevada receive only one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Buenos Aires (P)—Monsignor Giovanni Beda, Cardinal, the Papal Nuncio, recently declared persona non grata by the Argentine Government, has sailed for Genoa. Although recent dispatches from Rome gave the character of the nuncio's return to Italy as a leave of absence, it is generally believed here that he has definitely left Argentina.

Warsaw (P)—The "Polonia" Polish company organized for trade with Russia, has completed an agreement with the Soviet "Vneshtorg" office for foreign trade, to combine a syndicate to exploit what amounts to a monopoly of the trade between the two countries. The syndicate will be exempt from most of the vexatious formalities and restrictions imposed upon ordinary traders. It will have a capital of 1,000,000 Soviet rubles, one-half of which will be held by each of the companies.



SPECIAL arrangements have been made by The Christian Science Monitor to publish from time to time new aerial pictures of Boston taken by the Fairchild Aerial Camera Corporation, New York City. From the air, well-known landmarks look surprisingly strange, never buildings take on a different aspect, and topography generally makes one think he views a new country. New interest is added to aerial photographs, for it is being used increasingly for city planning and zoning and forest surveys because of its speed, accuracy and economy. So from many angles the series offers unusual and interesting study.

Industrial plants, office buildings, storage warehouses, apartment houses, tenements, bristling roofs, smokestacks, chimneys, tops, gas tanks, nearly straight streets, thoroughly tangled streets, alleys, an occasional church spire, docks, railroad yards and sidings, seven bridges within 1000 yards, numerous elevated railroad tracks, and finally the congested Charles River all tell their story of the intensive development which exists in Boston's North End.

Near the middle of the accompanying picture, toward the bottom, is seen the little open space of Haymarket Square, with the tiny kiosk of the subway station in the center. Then, branching upward to the right is Washington Street North, to the left Merrimac Street, straight ahead Canal Street, the elevated railroad, and to its right Haverhill Street. From Haymarket Square, running down at the lower edge of the picture, are, from left to right, Union Street and Blackstone Street. The North Station and Boston & Maine train sheds are to be seen centered in the picture, on the nearer bank of the Charles River.

The structures visible in the picture which cross the Charles River

are: The wide Charles River dam; four Boston & Maine railroad bridges; the Warren Bridge; the Charlestown Bridge. Beyond the Charles in the upper right is Charlestown, already seen in detail in an earlier one of this series of air photographs.

It was on the Charlestown shore that Paul Revere is said to have paced impatiently, booted and spurred, waiting for the signal to be displayed in the belfry of the old North Church. Antiquarians have disagreed whether the particular edifice in which the signal was shown was Christ Church, now standing, but just out of sight at the right of the picture, or another North Church which stood near the same spot, but was pulled down and used for fuel by the British during the occupation of Boston. The assistant of a contemporary Paul Revere would probably have given his signal from the top of the huge gas tank which is to be seen at the right of the picture.

Those parts of the North End which are most significant, historically, lie just out of the picture, at the bottom and right edges. Along Hanover Street, which barely becomes visible parallel with the lower edge of the picture at the right, were numerous historic spots. Among them were the Green Dragon Tavern, where secret councils and plans of campaign for the Revolution were made; the boyhood homes of Benjamin Franklin; the store where Benjamin Thompson of Woburn, Count Rumford, was employed; and the "Hancock Row" of houses built by John Hancock.

The present-day aspect of the North End is far different from the earlier one, but its terminal facilities on land and water make it an important commercial center. All north-bound rail traffic goes through the North Station, and its docks are important factors in coastwise and transatlantic trade.

FRIGATE REPAIRS SUPPORTED

Active support to aid in restoring the old frigate Constitution, which is moored at Charlestown Navy Yard for repairs has been voted by the governing board of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. It was announced today. Every member of the Maritime Association and also of the Chamber of Commerce as well as other organizations that have in the past cooperated with the Maritime Association, aggregating fully 10,000 persons, have been asked to contribute one dollar each to the fund.

CITY OF CHRISTIANIA LOAN
NEW YORK, Aug. 27.—Kuhn, Loeb & Co. have received notice that the City of Christiania, Norway, municipal external loan of 1920 will be called for redemption as a whole on April 1, 1924, at 110 and accrued interest.

In the Ship Lanes

By FRANKLIN SNOW

TWENTY-FOUR flags were represented in the traffic passing through the Panama Canal in the fiscal year 1922. The American and British predominating New flags, not seen in 1924, but which were represented by one or more ships in 1925, included Argentina, Belgium, Ireland and Nicaragua, while Ecuador, reported the previous year, had no ships in the Canal in the year just closed.

Vessels of United States registry comprised half the total transits and carried 55 per cent of the total cargo tonnage. In the total of 4673 commercial ships, there were 2325 American vessels, 1211 British ships, and no other nation had as many as 200. In order, the other nations ranked as follows after Great Britain: Norway, Japan, Germany, France, Holland and the rest scattering.

Comparisons with 1923 and 1924 show that on any basis used—either number of ships, net tonnage, tolls or cargo carried—the American and British proportions are decreasing. Germany, while still far down the list, has increased in all respects rapidly in the last three years.

If the custom of tipping is to remain, the manner in which the gratuities are accepted may be an abatement of the system itself. On a ship of the White Star Line recently reaching New York, a steward was called to a stateroom and handed a bank note. Without knowledge that he was being observed, he stuffed the bill in his pocket immediately without glancing at it, bowed, and said to the passenger: "Thank you very much, madam." He had passed several steps down the passage way before taking the bill out to note its denomination.

Questioned about this, an officer of the company stated that the stewards are governed by a rule book containing more than 100 rules, among which are instructions covering all points which may arise including that of the manner of accepting tips. He added that posts of this nature on British ships are sought by many applicants.

The Pullman porters have come to be almost the only group in the United States who express appreciation for tips received, at least until the size of the fee is ascertained. It is said, and the training of stewards in the manner above indicated is in contrast to the attitude so frequently found ashore.

Advices from Montreal state that passenger and freight navigation of the St. Lawrence from the beginning of spring season to the end of the season is being handled by a number of European tours have been routed out of Montreal, with only four days actually at sea.

Canadian Pacific Steamship Line's officials explain that the season has been a good one and their expectations in scheduling 22 arrivals and departures have been realized. Thirteen ships have been in active service from

MAYORS PETITION AID OF GOVERNOR

Urge State Intervention in
Telephone Rate Contest

Signature by 18 cities and 71 towns of the referendum card sent out by the Mayors' Club of Massachusetts asking Governor Fuller to intervene in the telephone rate increase, and a meeting last night of 500 Saugus people to protest the effect the increase has had upon their community, mark the crystallization of public opinion in the State against the increase.

At Saugus the citizens heard discussions of the new rate situation led by Selectman Pratt, William H. O'Brien of the telephone division, Public Utilities Commission; Samuel Silverman, assistant corporation counsel of the City of Boston; Mayor Bateman of Peabody; Mayor Stoddard of Beverly; Representatives Garofano and Hutchinson, and others. At the conclusion, it was voted that the so-called 75 per cent proposition of the telephone company was "unjust and unfair."

Mr. Silverman announced the receipt of numerous communications from mayors and selectmen more than those officially tabulated, assuring him of their unofficial support of the rate protest, and promising official action soon.

NORTHEASTERN LAW TERM LENGTHENED

Plans for the opening of the Northeastern University Law School for its twenty-eighth year were announced today by R. M. Lawson, assistant to the dean. Senior class sessions will start Wednesday, Sept. 3, sophomore and junior sessions on Monday, Sept. 14, and freshmen classes on Monday, Sept. 21. An increased enrollment is expected.

A new curriculum which lengthens the school year from 32 weeks to 36 weeks affects the first three classes. W. B. Leach, graduate of Harvard Law School, and S. Kenneth Skolfield, a graduate of Bowdoin College, have been added to the faculty. Mr. Leach will instruct in evidence and Mr. Skolfield has been appointed executive secretary. New quarters have been leased by the board of trustees to improve the teaching facilities.

Despite the fact that the flow of transatlantic travel has turned, the Majesty of the White Star Line recently took out of 800 passengers and the Minckahda of the Atlantic Transport carried 300 tourist third-cabin passengers on her last eastward trip leaving New York. Among them were the party of three English girls and three men who won round trips to America in a voting contest and who passed five days in New York sight-seeing.

Another White Star liner, the Cedric, called at Boston for New England passengers on the last eastbound sailing. Inbound vessels are beginning to be crowded to capacity and steamship officials assert that the winter business promises to be as heavy as has been this summer's volume of travel.

Col. F. C. Boggs, United States Army engineer in charge of Delaware River improvements, reports that the latest examination shows depth of 25 feet or more on the center line throughout the entire length of the channel. This is at mean low tide, the depth at high tide being about five feet greater.

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VETERANS CONVENE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE

G. A. R., Spanish War Unit,
and Legion Hear Governor

WEIRS, N. H., Aug. 27 (Special)—John G. Winant, Governor of New Hampshire, accompanied by his military staff and by a majority of his civil council, visited the forty-ninth annual encampment of the New Hampshire "Veterans' Association" here. In honor of Governor's Day a parade and banquet were held in which the Grand Army of the Republic, United Spanish War Veterans and American Legion participated, together with all their auxiliaries.

At the after-dinner speaking the program provides for addresses by the Governor and the members of Congress from this State. Eugene Armstrong, national vice-commander, represented the national Legion organization. Oscar L. Lagerquist of Manchester has been elected state departmental commander. Other officers for next year are:

State vice-commander, Oscar P. Cole of Berlin; junior vice-commander, Earl M. Tuttle of Farmington; adjutant, Frank N. Sawyer of North Weare; judge advocate, Maurice F. Devine of Manchester; chaplain, the Rev. William H. Sweeney of Tilton; quartermaster, Charles W. Buzzell, Lakeport; sergeant-at-arms, Eugene F. Ackley of Nashua; auditor, Robert M. Bruce of Portsmouth; historian, Frank N. Sawyer of North Weare; national executive committeeman, Orville E. Cain of Keene.

GERMAN EXPERTS MUST SPECIFY DYES

Efforts of German chemical and dye manufacturers to regain the American business, which amounted practically to a monopoly prior to the World War, have resulted in misnomers or general terms being used on ship's manifests in describing such items shipped to Boston, New York and other ports of entry. Vessels coming to Boston from Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, etc., have entered at the custom house with manifests reading "merchandise" or the nearly as specific term "chemicals."

Local customs officials have started a campaign against such description of imports and are now insisting on each item shown on a manifest being specific. Additionally, Government authorities here are insisting on legitimacy in regards to manifests, another means of making the identity of imports difficult. The Government has refused to accept one manifest that was entirely illegible within the last 24 hours and has delayed the entry of two others because of the use of several general terms.

In trade circles it is asserted that shippers use these terms purposely, to keep from their competitors, particularly the United States, the exact knowledge of the sort of chemicals or dyestuffs being imported. Such action is no longer to be tolerated, however, and the various lines affected are to be requested to notify their agents at European ports.

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SAYS "EL" MEN ARE WELL PAID

Mr. Dana Insists Nearly
All Get More Than Mini-
mum Wage

Edward Dana, general manager of the Boston Elevated Railway Company, before the board of arbitration which is considering the request of the road's unionized employees for higher wages and modified working conditions, testified at the State House today that the Elevated's employees are well paid compared with men working under similar conditions in other cities.

Judge Nelson P. Brown, the neutral arbitrator, presided at the hearing. Mr. Dana said that prior to 1919 the company hired and discharged many men every year. From 1904 to 1919 the number of new carmen ran as high as 2885 in one year. In 1923, Mr. Dana said that but 237 new men had been employed and that last year there were but 99 new untrained men placed in the service.

After the so-called "Mayberry award" of 1923, Mr. Dana said the company began to lay off men. He said that last year some of the men laid off had gone to the employ of the Eastern Massachusetts Street Railway Company for 58 cents an hour on two-man cars and 63 cents an hour on the one-man cars. The buses, he said, paid this latter figure for operators.

An exhibit showing the actual daily wages earned by the carmen was put in. Mr. Dana testified that it showed that practically all the men receive more than the minimum daily wage, based upon eight hours at 72½ cents per hour for two-man car operators.

Mr. Barnum then read into the record a long statement dealing with wages paid carmen on the Philadelphia Rapid Transit system. It was brought out that in Philadelphia the motormen and conductors are paid 77 cents per hour. Reading from a record of testimony at a recent hearing on car fares in Philadelphia, Mr. Barnum pointed out that 10 per cent of this wage is paid over to trustees for the employees, who invest the money in common stock of the company.

The Philadelphia company has a unique arrangement with its employees. It was shown. The employees now own about one-third of the common stock of the company, so that they are interested in the dividends paid the stockholders. Recently the dividend rate was raised from 6 to 8 per cent. If dividend is not maintained the employees lose as well as the other stockholders. The common stock of the company is selling above par, Mr. Barnum said.

The fare in Philadelphia was recently raised to eight cents as a temporary measure. Mr. Barnum said, but the city of Philadelphia and the Chamber of Commerce is seeking to force a reduction in fares and a reduction in the maximum wages.

PLAYGROUND EXHIBITION

Displays of handwork, folk dancing, singing, and athletic events comprised the program of the annual exhibition held by children of the 16 Newton playgrounds yesterday afternoon at Newton Center. Prizes of gold, silver, and bronze medals were awarded by the judges, who included Albert P. Cotter, chairman of the playgrounds commission, Charles Johnson, and Thomas J. Lyons, commissioners.

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• CHICAGO, 12-14 W. Washington St.
• CINCINNATI, 4th & Race Sts.
• CLEVELAND, 419 Euclid Ave.
• DALLAS, 10th St. at 10th St.
• DENVER, 1624-30 Stout St.
• DETROIT, Washington Blvd. at Grand River
• EVANSTON, Ill., 524-26 Davis St.
• KANSAS CITY, Mo., Grand Ave. & 11th St.

• KANSAS CITY, Kan., 650 Minnesota Ave.
• MEMPHIS, Tenn., 2-12 Main St. at 2nd St.
• MINNEAPOLIS, Nicollet at Eighth St.
• NEW YORK, 1295 Broadway at 34th St.
• 16 Cooper Square at 5th St.
• OMAHA, Cor. 15th & Douglas Sts.
• PHILADELPHIA, 1521-4 Chestnut St.
• PITTSBURGH, 439-441 Wood St.
• PROVIDENCE, Westminster & Eddy Sts.
• ST. LOUIS, 7th & St. Charles
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The Christian Science Monitor

ALLIES DESIRE TO BRING ABOUT ENDLESS PEACE

Germany Invited to Enter Upon Negotiations to Draw Up Treaty

LONDON, Aug. 27 (P)—France and her allies have invited Germany to enter into negotiations for a definitive treaty intended to guarantee an endless era of peace in western Europe.

The invitation was extended in a note handed to the German Government by the French Ambassador at Berlin on Monday and made public in the various capitals last night. It is a reply to Germany's note of July 20 on the subject of security.

In their reply, the French, in common with their allies, confine themselves to observations on only three points. This doubtless was done in conformity with the recent conclusion reached by the allied statesmen that the time had come to put an end to note-writing and open the way for the commencement of conversations.

Three Essential Points
The three essential points on which the French would postulate all future efforts to guarantee the security of themselves and their neighbors are, that the Treaty of Versailles must not be modified, that Germany should enter the League, not with reservations, as Germany has suggested, but on an equal footing with the other members, and that provision should be made for compulsory arbitration of future disputes between nations.

An early conference between the German foreign minister and the allied foreign ministers is already in prospect. Word came from Berlin tonight that the French, British, and Belgian ambassadors had joined in a statement that the Allies considered it advisable that their judicial experts should meet German experts as soon as possible to clear up technical questions and pave the way for a meeting of the foreign ministers. It is expected that the experts will meet in London next Monday.

Rhineland Occupation
The French note, to which the Germans dispatched their reply last night, observed that the German Government had twice drawn attention to the eventual possibility of concluding agreements under which existing treaties might be adapted to changed circumstances, and that the Germans also "suggest the hypothesis of modification of the conditions of the Rhineland occupation."

To both of these suggestions the French, in effect, have replied that nothing can be done.

The French note points out that the Covenant is primarily grounded on scrupulous respect for treaties, which form "the basis of the public law of Europe," and declares that France and her allies consider that the Versailles Treaty rights, which Germany as well as the allies possess, under no circumstances can be impaired, nor the provisions for the application of the Treaty modified.

French Insist on Rights
"However liberal the spirit, however pacific the intentions with which France is ready to pursue the present negotiations," says the note, "she cannot surrender her rights."

As for Germany's entry into the League, the note asserts that "it is the only solid basis for a mutual agreement and a European agreement."

The Allies take the position that if Germany has any reservations to make about League membership, at the time and place to make them is at the Council of the League after Germany gets in, and not from the outside, "where they would thus assume the character of conditions."

The note continues: "So far as they are concerned, the allied governments can only adhere to their former statements and repeat that the entry of Germany into the League under the same conditions as are preserved for every other member, in their opinion, the basis of any understanding on security."

The reservations which Germany formulated regarding the scope of arbitration convention between it and its neighbors, which the note contends, leave open certain opportunities for war, inasmuch as such treaties would not specifically provide for resort to the permanent conciliation board in cases of a political nature, which are precisely those most liable to lead to war.

Obligatory Peace Settlement
"Our primary object," says the note, "is to render impossible under the conditions formulated in the note of June 16 any fresh resort to force. We feel that this object can only be attained by means of an obligatory peace settlement applying to all states which may exist."

Our opinion of the principle of compulsory arbitration thus conceived is an indispensable condition for any part of the nature proposed by the German Government in their note of Feb. 9.

The apprehensions Germany has betrayed on the subject of the guarantee of an arbitration convention, the note declares, "will scarcely stand objective criticism."

In short, the French contend that it will be easy to determine any future aggressor by his resort to arms, and the nation which suffers from aggression by its appeal for help and arbitration.

In conclusion, the note expresses the allied wish to end the era of note exchanges on delicate questions and explains that that is the reason for confining the subject matter this time to three points only. It extends the following invitation to Germany:

CHURCH URGED TO ACT IN UNITY TO PREVENT WAR

Meeting of Legal Experts to Discuss Terms of Pact

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 27.—The conference of legal experts which is to meet next week to discuss and draft terms for the proposed western security pact is regarded here as indicating a victory for British diplomacy, which initiated the proposal and has now carried it through, despite some demur on the part of both Germany and France.

British haste in the matter is understood to be due to a desire to appear before the League of Nations Assembly not merely as the wreckers of the treaty of mutual guarantee in 1923, and the famous protocol in 1924, but as the chief sponsors in a more or less concrete shape of new security proposals.

Much is hoped here from the conference, but it is recognized that a complete agreement is still distant, despite the conciliatory nature of the French reply. The chief difficulties seen to remain are as before, namely: Firstly, Germany's reluctance to enter the League without special conditions. On this the Allies remain firm, and refer Germany to the League itself.

Secondly, the nature of the arbitration treaties between Germany and Poland and Germany and Czechoslovakia which the French say should totally exclude the possibility of war, whereas the Germans insist on war under certain circumstances.

Thirdly, the nature of the guarantee to be given by France under such treaties.

This connection attention is called here to a statement in the French note, which says: "An examination might be made whether some means could not be found of safeguarding the impartiality of the decisions come to." This is held to mean that the French are willing to subordinate their views to the League Councils, which, if correct, is a striking change from their previous attitude. The note is also thought to indicate that another disarmament conference may ultimately eventuate out of the forthcoming discussions, when it says: "It is precisely the absence . . . of security which has hitherto blocked the initiation of that process of general disarmament which was provided for in the Covenant of the League of Nations and to which the German note alludes."

French Note Regarded in Reich as "Encouraging"

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Aug. 27.—The French reply to the German note of July 16 is regarded as practically enabling Germany to join the League of Nations. Hitherto the Government was bound by its declaration not to enter the League unless Article 16 was modified, but Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, has now shown Germany a way out of this deadlock. Both the Government and the press take up M. Briand's suggestion of a League without Article 16, which is in a semi-official communiqué published here, it is openly said that the French attitude is "encouraging."

Germany will now endeavor to obtain from the Allies the assurance that, if it is a member of the League, requests to be made exempt from the conditions of Article 16, be permitted to participate in the administration of colonies, and be given a seat on the Council, they will support it. Germany, moreover, does not wish to repeat the statement of its alleged unwillingness to accept the promise to help it with regard to these four stipulations, it may become a member of the League by the end of this year, if the League should call a special meeting for that purpose in December. The Christian Science Monitor correspondent is informed in political quarters.

After the receipt of M. Briand's note, Germany also changed its attitude toward the conference of judicial experts, to which it was much opposed in the beginning. It will send Dr. Friedrich Gaus, head of the judicial department of the Foreign Office, to attend. Upon his report it will depend whether the Government accepts the second invitation for a conference of foreign ministers. Germany, however, wishes that other members of the Government should also be admitted, in order to protect Dr. Gustav Stresemann against Nationalist opposition.

In a friendly official communiqué the German Government declares that it cannot admit that by keeping out of the League it prevented universal disarmament, since it offered to enter the League during the Versailles Conference. This point is also taken up in the note. Regarding M. Briand's reference to the effect of the pact on existing treaties, the Lokal Anzeiger asserts that Germany will use the first opportunity, when a member of the League, to employ Article XV of the League to make the burdens of the Treaty of Versailles lighter. Generally speaking, the French note is favorably commented on by both the Government and the liberal press.

Common Enemy Is War
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War is a state of mind. It results from habits of thinking and feeling, from attitudes of expectation and preparedness, when something happens to stir the resentment of a people. The way to prevent war, therefore, is to change these habits and attitudes. One of the surest ways to accomplish these results is by the process of education and the church has not only the opportunity but the obligation resting upon it to direct

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CHURCH URGED TO ACT IN UNITY TO PREVENT WAR

Meeting of Legal Experts to Discuss Terms of Pact

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Aug. 27.—The conference of legal experts which is to meet next week to discuss and draft terms for the proposed western security pact is regarded here as indicating a victory for British diplomacy, which initiated the proposal and has now carried it through, despite some demur on the part of both Germany and France.

British haste in the matter is understood to be due to a desire to appear before the League of Nations Assembly not merely as the wreckers of the treaty of mutual guarantee in 1923, and the famous protocol in 1924, but as the chief sponsors in a more or less concrete shape of new security proposals.

Much is hoped here from the conference, but it is recognized that a complete agreement is still distant, despite the conciliatory nature of the French reply. The chief difficulties seen to remain are as before, namely: Firstly, Germany's reluctance to enter the League without special conditions. On this the Allies remain firm, and refer Germany to the League itself.

Secondly, the nature of the arbitration treaties between Germany and Poland and Germany and Czechoslovakia which the French say should totally exclude the possibility of war, whereas the Germans insist on war under certain circumstances.

Thirdly, the nature of the guarantee to be given by France under such treaties.

This connection attention is called here to a statement in the French note, which says: "An examination might be made whether some means could not be found of safeguarding the impartiality of the decisions come to." This is held to mean that the French are willing to subordinate their views to the League Councils, which, if correct, is a striking change from their previous attitude. The note is also thought to indicate that another disarmament conference may ultimately eventuate out of the forthcoming discussions, when it says: "It is precisely the absence . . . of security which has hitherto blocked the initiation of that process of general disarmament which was provided for in the Covenant of the League of Nations and to which the German note alludes."

French Note Regarded in Reich as "Encouraging"

By Special Cable
BERLIN, Aug. 27.—The French reply to the German note of July 16 is regarded as practically enabling Germany to join the League of Nations. Hitherto the Government was bound by its declaration not to enter the League unless Article 16 was modified, but Aristide Briand, French Foreign Minister, has now shown Germany a way out of this deadlock. Both the Government and the press take up M. Briand's suggestion of a League without Article 16, which is in a semi-official communiqué published here, it is openly said that the French attitude is "encouraging."

Germany will now endeavor to obtain from the Allies the assurance that, if it is a member of the League, requests to be made exempt from the conditions of Article 16, be permitted to participate in the administration of colonies, and be given a seat on the Council, they will support it. Germany, moreover, does not wish to repeat the statement of its alleged unwillingness to accept the promise to help it with regard to these four stipulations, it may become a member of the League by the end of this year, if the League should call a special meeting for that purpose in December. The Christian Science Monitor correspondent is informed in political quarters.

After the receipt of M. Briand's note, Germany also changed its attitude toward the conference of judicial experts, to which it was much opposed in the beginning. It will send Dr. Friedrich Gaus, head of the judicial department of the Foreign Office, to attend. Upon his report it will depend whether the Government accepts the second invitation for a conference of foreign ministers. Germany, however, wishes that other members of the Government should also be admitted, in order to protect Dr. Gustav Stresemann against Nationalist opposition.

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MAINE HERRING SUPPLY HEAVY

With Plenty Available, the Price Drops and Season's Pack Is Made Up

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Prevalence of redfish on the fishing grounds held up the work during the first of July, and several of the down east factories were closed, largely because of this obnoxious pest. It is explained that the herring feed largely upon shrimp, which are scarce this season, and within the last few weeks canners have reduced the price paid for fish in Maine waters to \$4 a hoghead. Formerly they bought large quantities from the fishermen of the Dominion at the standard price of \$10.

There have been in recent years approximately 1100 herring catching weirs in Canadian waters of the Fundy and Passamaquoddy bays, which cost from \$2000 to \$4000 each to build and maintain. Owners have been unable to get the price of \$10 a hoghead, which had been in force for the last 14 months, they are now at a loss to know what to do. They cannot cut the fixed price without losing their Canadian weir and shore privileges, hence losses face them either way.

The majority of canners this year are eager to make the pack small with larger profits. On this basis there is every reason to believe that before another canning season this year's pack will be entirely sold out. Sales last fall moved slowly, and up to May of this year there had been held, unsold, more than 25,000 hogheads. During June the sales were better, and now last season's pack is reported all sold, though there were many individual losses.

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Most Densely Populated State Has Heavily Forested County

Rhode Island Is Paradox With Industrial Cities and Villages, Open Fields, and Indian Reunions

WESTERLY, R. I., Aug. 25 (P)—What most impresses the visitor from another state to southern Rhode Island is the great extent of open country in what the residents commonly call "South County." The stranger never fails to express surprise upon learning that, although this is the most densely populated state in the Union, the population is largely gathered in the cities and the mill villages, and that Rhode Island has a larger forest area in proportion to its population than any other state.

Each summer brings thousands of tourists to this section. While they spend most of their time at the famous shore resorts of Watch Hill and Narragansett Pier or at the lesser known beaches which are being built up rapidly, such as Weekapaug and Pleasant View, many of them find much interest in penetrating into the interior. Excellent concrete and tar-surfaced roads afford good opportunities for motoring.

This is the very center of the old Indian country. In Charlestown, adjoining Westerly, the greater part of the Narragansett Indians made their home after the disastrous Great Swamp Fight with the English colonists in South Kingstown, a few miles north, in 1675, which virtually ended the power of the tribe, which was supreme in Rhode Island before the coming of the white man. Several hundred persons of Indian ancestry are scattered about this region.

Where their ancestors roamed the forests, raised corn and beans and squashes on the fertile soil, found excellent hunting and fishing and a thriving business in manufacturing wampum for other tribes, the modern Indians turn their home to anything that will give them a living. Among those who attended the annual Indian reunion in Charlestown this month were barbers, wood choppers, mill hands, stone cutters and farmers.

Many Farms and Gardens
The old stone meeting house where the reunion was held, on a knoll adjoining an ancient Indian burying ground, is in the midst of a forest covering many square miles. Part of it is swamp and part upland and most of it is covered with young growth and brush. A large number of farms are scattered about the region. A few sandy wood roads penetrate the region. Beside one of these is the curious rock formation known locally as the Cup and Saucer—a ledge in the hollow of which rests a big boulder.

This is but one of the many great areas of wooded plains and small hills and almost impenetrable swamps in southern Rhode Island. On the outskirts of the forests are farms and gardens. The visitor is attracted by the luxuriant wild flower growth and also by the numerous nurseries and gardens where flowers are raised for commercial purposes. Professional and amateur growers hold a flower show each summer. August brings a brilliant color scheme to the big gladiolus and dahlias gardens, while on the edge of a swamp is seen a large plantation of rhododendrons already bearing the buds which will open into huge blossoms next spring. There are wild

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Architecture Art Motion Pictures

The Mendota Bridge

Minneapolis, Minn., Aug. 20. Special Correspondence.

THE city of Minneapolis needs a better business route toward the south and in another year will have it. A large volume of profitable business grows out of the movement over the public roads of both goods and persons, and this is now stopped short toward the south by the broad valley of the Minnesota River. Only an antiquated ferry has made possible but has not invited travel.

As a result there is now under construction a splendid bridge, nearly a mile long, spanning the Minnesota bottom land from the Fort Snelling plateau to the high bluffs south of the river. It is expected that this direct connection with the highly developed districts of southern Minnesota and northern Iowa will bring much new business.

Of Giant Proportions

This Mendota Bridge is of really giant proportions. It is 1,320 feet long, with 13 spans of 100 yards each, with the floor of the bridge 120 feet above the river. It was designed by Walter H. Wheeler, C. E., with C. A. P. Turner Company, associated, and is of special technical interest to the engineering profession, due to a number of entirely new applications of engineering laws to bridge construction. The Koss Construction Company of Des Moines, Ia., are the builders, under agreement to complete the work Oct. 1, 1926.

The illustration shows clearly how a very long span of this kind is constructed. Beneath are two temporary steel supports like railroad bridges on end, leaning against one another at the top. A steel girder, placed across the upper members of these cantilevered truss supports, provides a floor for the wooden molds of the arch ribs.

The spiral rods of reinforcement are securely fastened into their positions inside the forms, and then the slush-like mixture of crushed rock, gravel, sand, cement and water is poured in around them, filling the box-like forms, section by section up the slope to the crown of the arch. This quaking, jelly-like mass of concrete sets firm in eight hours, gains a third of its strength in a week, two-thirds of its ultimate strength in a month, and at the end of a year is harder than granite.

Unprecedented Romance

The slave-quarried monoliths at Badbek, or in the walls of Jerusalem, marvels even to us as to how they were quarried free and moved, were to take on example, 14 feet wide, 12 feet thick, and 54 feet long, one piece of solid rock. But here is the illustration of a bridge is a piece of solid manufactured stone, 11 feet wide, eight feet thick, and 250 feet long, soaring through the air.

Which is the more wonderful accomplishment—to quarry a monolith by which 1000 horses may move a great stone along the earth, or to discover how to pack 1000 horses' power into a little cage of wire and iron the size of a bushel measure, and see it without apparent effort move, a joyous stone rainbow, into the air and back to earth again? Truly the romance of these times in which we live is very quiet, very unpretentious, very modest, does not demand our appreciation.

This significant engineering work seems also to foreshadow a better control, in the "temperamental" field of art, of the always troublesome

E. S. Campbell's Water Colors

Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 24. Special Correspondence.

EDMUND S. CAMPBELL is holding an exhibition of water colors at 6 Rocky Neck Avenue, East Gloucester, from Aug. 22 to Sept. 7. The subjects have a wide appeal, ranging from the Michigan dunes to the Courts of the Alhambra. The former have been painted in the cool tones of the northern latitudes, in striking contrast to the warm lights and shadows of sunny Spain. All are painted in transparent color with clear wash.

Mr. Campbell is a versatile painter, with a big outlook on nature. He transfers his impressions to paper with skill that comes of a wide range of observation and a love and sympathy for his subjects. He shows his knowledge of architectural forms and has a way of suggesting detail without stressing it to the detriment of his big masses.

This summer, Mr. Campbell has been painting in Gloucester and shows us some fine views of the harbor seen from the surrounding hills. He is particularly successful in one of a gray day with a stormy sky. Under the Elms is a lovely little house basking in the sun under two great trees. "The Tea Palace" represents a group of ramshackle studios, with fine architectural lines, along the water front. There are rocks by the shore that have solidity and reflections with lively movement in the water.

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BOSTON—Motion Pictures

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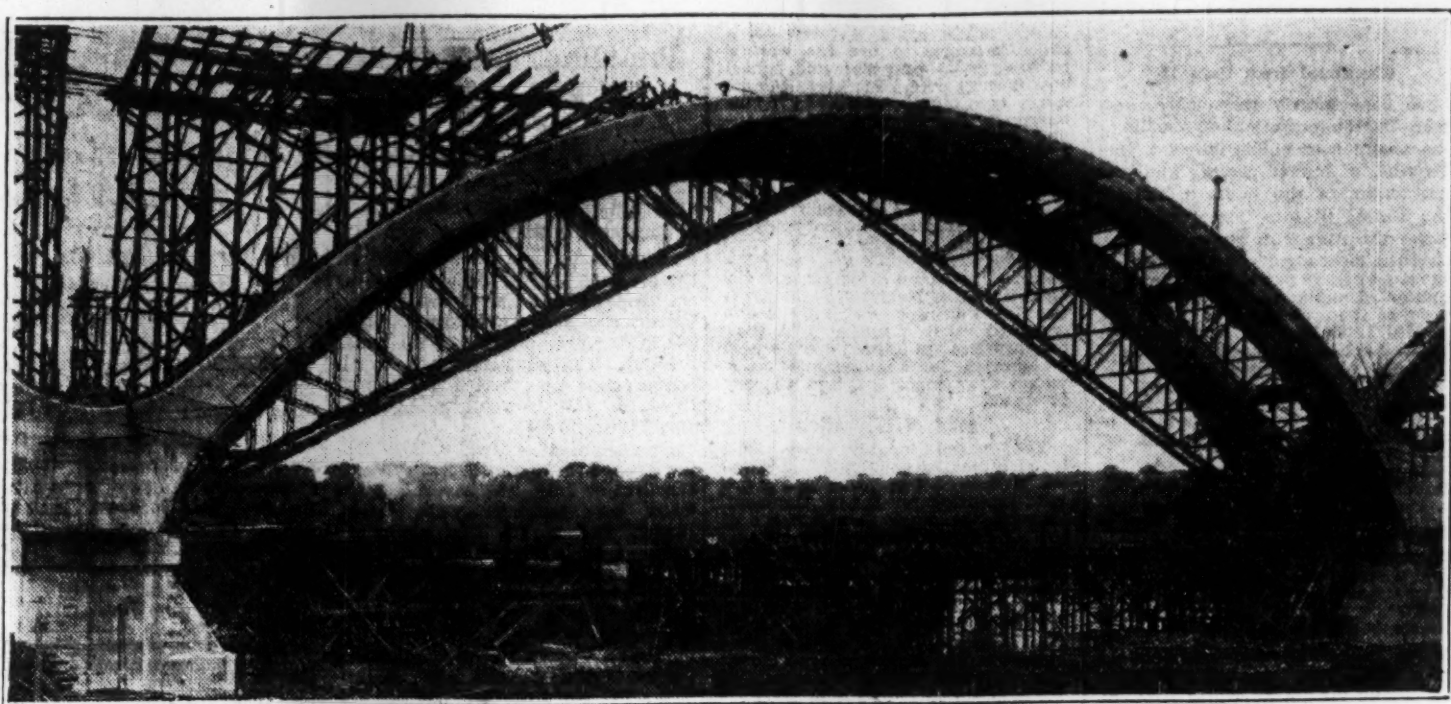
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Coming soon to the TREMONT TEMPLE



A Pair of the 26 Bows of Concrete Forming the 13 Arches of the New Bridge Across the Minnesota River at Mendota. An Idea of the Size Can Be Gained by Noting the Tiny Figures of Men Just to the Left of the Crown. The Piers Are Carried on Teams of Four Round, Concrete Piers Built Within the Caissons 14 Feet in Diameter and Sunk Through Mud, Clay and Gravel, 70 Feet Down to Bed Rock.

The Motion Pictures

Hollywood, Aug. 13. Special Correspondence.

MARY PICKFORD is about to start work on her new picture, "Scraps," a tale of a baby farm in the boogie. She will not have to go a great distance for her locations, as a four-acre swamp has been provided at the studio. The story was written by Winifred Dunn and deals with a small band of children who are "mothered" by a little girl of 12. William Beaudine is to direct the picture. Following this Miss Pickford will probably make a picture under the direction of Ernst Lubitsch. Douglas Fairbanks is equally busy getting ready to film "The Black Pirate." Just now he is selecting a cast, supervising the completion of the scenario, helping design costumes, and hunting sea settings.

Norma Talmadge's next picture is to be a mystery melodrama called "Paris After Dark," written by John W. Considine Jr., general manager of the Norma and Constance Talmadge companies. Sidney Franklin will direct and Ronald Colman will be the leading man. Constance Talmadge is to make George Barr McCutcheon's Balkan love story, "East of the Setting Sun." Erich von Stroheim is writing the continuity, and will direct the picture.

Universal is to make a film of Harriet Beecher Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and is planning to do it on an elaborate scale. It has been filmed before, but back in the old days when production methods were crude.

Raymond Griffith's current starring picture for Paramount, now being completed, will be titled "He's a Prince." The story was written by Reginald Morris and Joseph Mitchell, and deals with a son of royalty in modern times. Mary Brian, Tyrone

Michigan subjects is "Brook of the Dunes." The sweeping flow of the stream forms, with the great poplar trees, a composition of beautiful lines.

The Spain that Mr. Campbell shows us is a land of romance. His doorways and bridges, his balconies, courtyards and fountains are full of beauty and charm.

There is a warm, luscious quality of reds and oranges in "The Gate of Justice," and "The Ronda Bridge" becomes almost unreal in the delicacy of its sunlight and the limpid reflected light in its shadows. In "The Court of Oranges" the eye is led back through an arch to a sunny street with figures which make interesting spots of dark, and the beautiful church, "Maria la Mayor, Ronda," piles up in pale yellows and reds to an ornate tower seen against a delicate sky.

There are also a number of courtyards with splashing fountains, cool and shady, and several studies of beautiful Moorish arches that once led into ancient mosques.

AMUSEMENTS

CHICAGO

Shubert JACKSON NEAR ST. LOUIS, MISS. WED. AND SAT. 2:15

MESSRS. SHUBERT PRESENT A REAL SENSATION—THE

STUDENT PRINCE

Company of 100—30 Dancing Girls 60—Male Chorus—60 Curtain at 8:10

WOODS THEATRE, NIGHTS AT 8:15

ARTHUR HAMMERSTEIN PRESENTS "THE BIGGEST" "THE MAN WHO FOUND HIMSELF"

"ROSE-MARIE"

Company of 100 Symphony Orchestra

BOSTON—Motion Pictures

Power, Nigel de Brullere and Edgar Norton are in the cast with Griffith.

Bebe Daniels has begun work under the roof of a Paramount studio stage in Hollywood for the first time since she went to New York three years ago to become a star. Her new picture is adapted from Laurence Eyre's stage play, "Martini," a story of the French West Indies. William K. Howard is directing, and the cast includes Wallace Beery, Richard Arlen, Arthur Edmund Carew, Eulalie Jensen, Dale Fuller, Robert Perry and Emily Barry.

Sinclair Lewis has been engaged by Paramount to write the story of New York City for a production to be called "New York," in connection with the three-hundredth anniversary celebration of the city next spring.

Dusty but elated, the members of James Cruze's company making "The Pony Express" have returned from the neighborhood of Cheyenne, Wyo., to Hollywood, where the final scenes of the story are being filmed. More than 800 cavalrymen from Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, battled with 700 braves of the Sioux tribe.

Douglas MacLean has started camera work on his initial Paramount comedy, "Seven Keys to Baldpate," adapted from the George M. Cohan play. Fred Newmeyer is directing. Although the cast is not complete, Edith Roberts plays opposite MacLean. The picture is being photographed in the most important feminine role.

With great rapidity the gigantic Antioch circus set of "Ben Hur" is mounting skyward on the level prairie between Los Angeles and the shore of the Pacific Ocean. Hundreds of workmen are working day and night to get the huge set ready for the filming of the chariot race scenes. The races are to be directed by Fred Niblo.

Monta Bell is to become a Paramount director; at least he will be one long enough to direct Adolphe Menjou in "The King on Main Street," an adaptation of the play called "The King," by G. A. de Cailly, Robert de Fiers and Emanuel Arene.

Melodrama, with outdoor stories predominating, is the keynote of the majority of the plays now in production or about to be produced at the F. B. O. Studios. Fred Thompson, with his horse Silver King, is making "Riding the Winds," by Marion Jackson; Evelyn Brent is at work on a story called "Three Wise Crooks," by John C. Brownell and Fred Myton; Ralph Lewis is being filmed in a newspaper melodrama called "The Editor," Tom Tyler, making his film debut, is being photographed in "Let's Go, Gallagher," by Percy Heath and James Gruen; Maurice (Lefty) Flynn is working in "Heads

Up," a comedy drama of South America.

All movie Hollywood shut up shop recently and helped celebrate Greater Movie Season by participating in a parade that couldn't be duplicated in any other part of the world. Each studio not only contributed specially designed floats, but sent all available players, from stars to extras. Douglas Fairbanks, Mary Pickford and Will Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers and Distributors' Association, led the procession.

Warner Brothers has four comedy pictures in the cutting room, all of which are to be released soon. The first of these is "Bunker Bean," by Harry Leon Wilson, with Matt Moore and Dorothy Devore playing the leading roles. This was directed by Harry Beaumont. The second is "The Man on the Box," by Harold McGrath, in which Syd Chaplin is to be starred. The third is "The Love Hour," made by Herman Raymaker and played by Ruth Clifford, Huntley Gordon, Louise Fazenda, John Roche and Willard Louis, and the fourth, "Seven Sinners," changed from "The Burglar Alarm," directed by Lewis Milestone, and played by Marie Prevost, Clive Brook, John Patrick, Claude Gillingwater and Mathilde Brundage.

"What Happened to Jones" is to be Reginald Denny's next picture. William A. Seiter is to direct.

"Three Faces East," the war-time secret service play, is to be reproduced in celluloid at the Cecil de Mille studio, under the direction of Rupert Julian. C. Gardner Sullivan is writing the continuity, and the cast will include Julia Faye, Robert Ames and Rockcliffe Fellowes.

William de Mille has started production on Frank Craven's play, "New Brooms," with a cast consisting of Bessie Love, Neil Hamilton, Phyllis Haver and Robert McWade.

Harold Lloyd has completed the cast for his new, as yet unnamed, comedy, on which work has already started. Noah Young, who will be remembered as the heavy in "A Sailor Made Man," as the policeman in "Safety Last," and the thief in "Grandma's Boy," has an important part, as has also Constantine Romanoff, a professional wrestler. Paul Weigel is to play the rôle of a missionary in the slums and Jobyna Ralston will be his daughter. Sam Taylor is directing the production.

"The White Chief," an historical story of early America, will be Monte Blue's next picture. It is planned to make the entire production in the western Rockies. Eric Kenton will direct.

AMUSEMENTS

NEW YORK

JOLSON'S THEATRE, 30th & 7th Ave. Eve. 8:15, 8:30, 9:15, 10:00. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15, 4:15, 6:15, 8:15, 10:15.

THE STUDENT PRINCE IN HEIMELBERG with Howard Mank & Jose Marenco

ELTING THEATRE, 42d St. W. of B'way. Eve. 8:15, 8:30, 9:15, 10:00. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15, 4:15, 6:15, 8:15, 10:15.

"THE FALL GUY" REXBERT THEATRE A New Comedy of New York Life

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AMUSEMENTS

LOS ANGELES

GRAUMAN'S EGYPTIAN THEATRE NOW PLAYING

TWICE DAILY 2:15 & 8:15 CHARLIE CHAPLIN IN "THE TRAMP" GOLD RUSH

NEW YORK—Motion Pictures

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IVOLL Broadway at 49th THOMAS MEIGHAN "THE MAN WHO FOUND HIMSELF" IALTO Broadway at 42nd Greta Nissen—Ricardo Cortez "IN THE NAME OF LOVE"

"THE WANDERER is a picture to point to with pride." —R. F., The Christian Science Monitor

CRITERION THEATRE Broadway and Forty-Fourth Street 2:30—Twice Daily—8:30

"Siegfried" on the Screen

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York, Aug. 23

CENTURY Theatre, "Siegfried," a motion picture, script by Fritz von Harbou, directed by Fritz Lang for Ufa Films, Inc.

A solemn and statuesque film unfolded at the Century last evening when Ufa Films revealed "Siegfried," a much heralded "Siegfried," strikingly upheld by the Wagnerian excerpts which Hugo Riesenfeld had woven into the beautiful orchestral accompaniment. This German picture wound its long and stately course without once falling from the high and even tenor of its way. It is the Siegfried of the Nibelungenlied and the Norse Saga, rather than the story of the Wagner "Ring," and has to do with the adventures of the heroic youth at the court of King Gunther, with the winning of the hand of the fair Kriemhild and the machinations of the jealous Brünnhilde.

Mr. Lang has given this ancient tale a decorative investiture of decided originality and beauty. He makes much of the processional, of stately progress, proud triumphs, ringing bells. Except for the swift comings and goings of his hero, he keeps his characters in strong leash, giving them small chance for individual characterization, preferring to use them in a sort of tapestry, silhouetting starkly when forced. He achieves that certain remoteness necessary to the screening of such a tale, that archaic stillness that gives probability to the improbable and that makes the strange story of Siegfried possible on the screen today.

Scenes of Individual Appeal

Just how far this picture will go with audiences unversed in the Norse Sagas or Wagner's musical masterpiece is conjectural. It is perhaps a question of small moment here. Whether or no the story of Siegfried per se appeals, there are plentiful scenes of individual appeal for all comers. The opening passages in the deep forest, the conquest of the King of the Nibelungen and the capture of his rich treasure, the battle with

the dragon—which was not altogether without its lapses—the dual contest at arms with the Icelandic Queen, the slaying of Siegfried, and the solemn obsequies in the Cathedral—these various events are all filmed graphically and persuasively.

Where this German film falls short of measuring up to the highest present-day achievements of cinematography is in its inability to get within the shell of its story, to give its characters more than a purely pictorial being, to angle and thread the various parts of the tale so sharply that the whole thing has a feeling of actuality within itself.

Mr. Lang has succeeded in making Siegfried a thoroughly understandable and lovable hero, and in the hands of Paul Richter the character is the dominant note throughout the picture; but the two women in the piece—the fair Kriemhild and the darkling Brünnhilde—although they are played by Margarete Schön and Hanna Ralph with fine pictorial understanding, yet remain so immobile behind their mask-like faces that only at the end of the picture do they rouse the spectator's interest. Theodor Loos and Hans Schietow are impressive as Gunther and Hagen, and the other characters are all well taken.

Continuity Well Done

The transitions between long shots and close-ups leave something to be desired at times, but the continuity has been well worked out. A word of acknowledgment must be included for the well-written titles. It is interesting and perhaps profitable to have such a picture as Mr. Lang's "Siegfried" from time to time, yet the medium of the screen is only partially able to bear the strain of the remotely pictorial. If action is to be kept down to these limits, the best thing to be made up for in the other departments, "Siegfried" is thus an ornament to the new season's screen, an ornament of beaten metals set with dull-glowing stones, handsome, heavy, antique. If it comes perilously close to being "old school" and "arty" at times, the Wagner tradition and musical setting take care of that and swing the picture across with a fine gusto.

R. F.

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To Our Readers

Restaurant proprietors welcome a word of appreciation from those who have enjoyed good service in restaurants advertised in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

An Exhibition of Swiss Art

Karlsruhe, Aug. 7. Special Correspondence.

THE exhibition of Swiss art recently opened here may in some ways be looked upon as a continuation of the interesting show arranged at Berne last summer. But whereas the Berne exhibition led us back to the beginnings of Swiss art and showed us its development through the centuries, the Karlsruhe exhibition is retrospective only in so far as it includes the painters from the beginning of the nineteenth century onward, the chief section being dedicated to modern Swiss art.

Karlsruhe is near enough to the Swiss frontier to be in constant intercourse with the life and culture of the neighboring country, an intercourse which, though it was interrupted by war and revolution, yet comes as natural to the inhabitants of either country as that between the United States and Canada. All the more necessary it seemed to arrange an exhibition which would help to bridge over the gulf originated by long years of artificial separation and to give South Germany an opportunity of seeing with her own eyes that though strongly influenced by the three great countries whose culture penetrates into Switzerland—by France, Germany and Italy—yet Swiss art has been able to retain a character decidedly its own.

The nucleus of the historical section is the work of the two great Swiss painters of the nineteenth century, Arnold Böcklin and Ferdinand Hodler. Both are well known in Germany, especially Böcklin's pictures used to be such favorites that in the nineties of the last century it was hardly possible to find a German drawing room which did not contain a reproduction of one or another of them. Meanwhile, we have tired of his rich and clashing colors, of his florid and romantic imagination, and yet—the large room which has been dedicated to his art reveals his power to us as a great artist, a man, moreover, who unerringly went his own way where nobody could follow him, so that his style remained unique.

Hodler's Paintings

Most of the paintings on show are old friends, many of them the property of German galleries. The lovely landscape backgrounds, reminding us of the many years the artist spent in Italy, are the part of his work the modern art lover will be most attracted by. Yet it is impossible not to feel the charm of his portraits. Sappho, one of his earlier works, painted in 1859, the portrait of a Roman woman and Clio, painted in 1875, are wonderful specimens of his art in depicting characters. They are as alive today as they were on the day they were painted.

Ferdinand Hodler, born at Berne in 1853, when Böcklin was in his twenty-sixth year, is represented by a selection of some 30 paintings, mostly lent by Swiss museums. Some of his greatest and best-known works, as, for instance, his "William Tell," will be sorely missed; but some of them are so large in size that it would have been too great a risk

to have them brought to Germany. Yet the quality and number of Hodler's paintings on show at Karlsruhe are quite sufficient to give an idea of the scope and significance of his art even to those who never before had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with this artist, especially as a good many sketches and drawings complement the paintings and help us to get a real insight into an artistic personality as full of strength as it is of genius.

Whereas Böcklin's art was more Italian than Swiss, Hodler's was typically Helvetian, and this particular note influenced not only his contemporaries but also a great many German artists of the present generation, who, not possessing his originality, often became mere imitators.

Among the influences which worked on modern Swiss painters was an easily distinguishable those of various artists and schools of painting. It is but natural that Ferdinand Hodler had a good many followers, especially among the German-Swiss, but his influence even today reaches far into French Switzerland, where he spent the greater part of his life. Charles Humbert of La Chaux-de-Fonds, who has five paintings on show at Karlsruhe is one of the best among these followers, and somehow gives us the impression of being typically Swiss. The features and expression of the faces of his "Singing Girls," for instance, could not be mistaken for anything but Swiss.

Other Artists

Alexandre Blanchet, on the other hand, who is represented by 18 paintings, evidently has studied Cézanne and Renoir and achieved a very pleasing synthesis of the two. Many of the other French-Swiss artists have been strongly influenced by French impressionist art; Paris studios have left an indelible stamp on their products. This is so with Alice Bailly, with Gustave François, with Alexandre Clingria, whose very subjects are Parisian as well as with many others.

Expressionism, so which a special room has been assigned, does not seem to have fallen on particularly fertile soil in Switzerland. The few Swiss expressionist painters are certainly not without talent; there is color and even a certain "dash" in their work, but Swiss expressionism seems to be a somewhat artificial growth which from the very beginning was destined to wither and to make room for healthier styles of painting.

We feel distinctly relieved when we can turn our backs on this room and return to some of the really good modern Swiss painters. Among these I should award the palm to Gund Amiet, a young painter whose numerous pictures betray a personality of rich possibilities and a talent willing and able to go its own way without looking to right or left.

By the arrangement of the Swiss exhibition, Prof. W. F. Storck, the manager of the Karlsruhe Art Gallery, has proved himself an able interpreter of the art of a foreign though nearly related country.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Influence of Clothing Upon Literature

THOMAS DE QUINCEY, as everyone ought to know—but does not because of the present general and deplorable neglect of his writings—once undertook to explain the whole history of Greek literature by reference to the single fact that the Athenians wore woolen garments. The connection between poetry and raiment is not, one must admit, immediately apparent. To say the very least of it, the assertion that there is a connection both close and causal seems extremely hazardous, and when one comes upon this assertion in the brilliant and highly characteristic passage toward the end of the essay upon style, he is likely to regard it as merely another of the laborious and somewhat elephantine efforts at pedantic humor in which De Quincey too frequently indulges himself. One reads of it with a smile, prepared to admire the author's ingenuity more than his judgment, and self-restraint, until it finally appears that this curious assertion is not after all an elaborate hoax but a clear statement of the exact truth. De Quincey makes out his case. The fact is just as he states it, that the Athenian custom of wearing wool instead of linen made it impossible for Greek literature to be anything other than what it was. In fact, we may go even farther and assert that this custom has determined not only the literature of Greece but every other literature that has been made in the Western world, by virtue of the pervasive influence exerted by Greek writing upon all who have written since.

De Quincey assumes as he safely may, that in the Age of Pericles and for some centuries thereafter there was among all educated Greeks a strong urge toward self-expression. The stage was set for a copious and manifold efflorescence of literature ranging through all the different forms of composition. Never before or since that time has civilization been brought to a finer focus, and never have all the human powers been brought into a more delicate harmony. It is true, of course, that education and culture were confined to a small part of the social community and that the Hellenic world, in its greatest period, was in a state of almost constant turmoil little suited to intellectual pursuits. Even when this is allowed for, however, it does not seem that Greek literature is quite what we might expect. It is deficient, of course, not in quality but in amount. The entire body of that literature, as we can reconstruct it from contemporary sources of information, was surprisingly small in extent. What is more to the present purpose, only two main types of composition were very largely represented in it, and these were oratory and the drama. All of this, according to De Quincey, must be attributed to the Athenian custom of wearing woolen clothes. If Pericles, or some other equally well-disposed and able tyrant, had promulgated a summary law forcing his subjects to wear linen instead of wool, the entire history of literature in the Western world would have been profoundly different.

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The West Wind

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

It may cumber with clouds the sky-blue steep,
And rock the forest; or stir the deep,
And bring the sailor out of his sleep:
But its voice is low and exceedingly sweet.

When it sends gold shadows over the wheat,
In the pulseless languor of August heat,
To freshen the sultry weather.

It may twang the harp of a hundred strings,
And laugh and scream through the schooner's wings,
But oh, the exuberant joy it brings,
When its voice is low and exceedingly sweet.

And it stirs gold shadows over the wheat,
In the pulseless languor of August heat,
To freshen the sultry weather.

It may scatter the fall-leaves far and wide,
Or raise a crown on the crestless tide,
Or rattle your window and coyly hide;
But its voice is low and exceedingly sweet.

When it sends gold shadows over the wheat,
In the pulseless languor of August heat,
To freshen the sultry weather.

Robert E. Key.

Jerusalem Changing

Jerusalem is a city of unique and multifarious charm, quite apart from all its wealth of sacred sites and historic associations. To measure it by the standards of any Western city were to attempt the unreasonable, for its beauty lies not in imposing buildings or spacious boulevards, in leafy avenues or magnificent parks, but in its radiant coloring, its picturesque grouping and its melancholy desolation. The white stone of its walls and houses gleams brightly in the sunlight, and from many a crenel of vantage you can enjoy a glorious vista of terraced hills, dappled with red-roofed houses and clumps of trees, spreading before you in amphitheatre form, and unblemished even by a puff of smoke.

The most splendid view in the ancient city is that which embraces the Mosque of Omar—surely the most magnificent shrine in the whole land—and the neighbouring smaller Mosque of Aksa, which rear themselves aloft upon a flat and spacious site like a plateau, the old Temple area, visible to all the winds.

But should you seek a Jewish shrine, should you ask where are the prayers and hymns of Israel offered, you are led first to one and then to another synagogue, neither of which can claim an antiquity of even a hundred years, and both of which are so completely hidden away in narrow alleys that they must be sought with cunning and determination. In no other city that I know has the law Jew so legitimate an excuse for not attending public worship. All the great cities of the West have an imposing Jewish sanctuary: Cairo, Alexandria and Rome to name three of the nearest communities, each have a grand and monumental synagogue that can claim equality with the buildings around it; but the home of prophets and sages, the center from which the Law and the Word of God are to go forth, does not possess a single Jewish fane with the least pretensions to magnitude of structure or nobility of design. And yet Jerusalem has re-echoed for so many decades with the passionate supplications of hosts of devotees, of those who came here for no other purpose but to pray. . . . But for their prayers they wished no ornate pile of marble and gold, no stretching aisles and stained glass windows, and the uplifting strains of a rich-throated choir; they wished for naught but the grim, solid remnant of the ancient Temple, before which they could daily beat their breasts in abject contrition.

There, one Friday afternoon, before the setting of the sun, I saw a group rapt in prayer, standing close to the Western Wall. I had always conceived this ruin as situated in a large open space, a remnant of the courts of the Temple, and I was surprised and disappointed to find that it formed just one side of a narrow blind alley.

The approach is also through narrow alleys, crooked and cobble-stoned. Only the five lowest tiers of the Wall, containing the largest blocks of stone, are believed to be genuine survivals of the second Temple; but even they reach far above the heads of the tallest worshippers, and the most critical research into the composition of the ruin will leave unaffected the pious that gathers before it. And even though the Galuth (exile) is at an end for all who wish to end it, and the Land of Israel is open to its scattered people, the Wall is still, treasured daily, is still made the recipient of fervid petitions, albeit they seem to have diminished in passion with the increasing prosperity of the nation, restlessness, but through no more plaints or confessions should ever be uttered before it. It will always remain a singular and sacred link with the venerable past, a symbol of national endurance and of the irrepressible faith; and it should therefore be preserved in a worthy manner.

What a splendid field for the inspired architect, for the town-planner with the gift of imagination, who will transform the city of Zion, with its dismal hovels, its reeking alleys and its patches of desolation, into a place that shall truly answer its description of a future: "Beautiful in situation, the joy of the whole earth!" Beautiful, indeed, is the city from afar, above all from the Mount of Olives, whence your eyes can sweep over the whole peaceful, picturesque country as far as the Dead Sea; it can and should be made beautiful also when seen close at hand—Israel Cohen, in "The Journal of a Jewish Traveller."

Who Knows

But I have seen
Pointing her shapely shadows from
the dawn
An image tumbled on a rose-swept
hay

A drowsy shape of some yet older
day:
And, wonder's breath in drawn,
Thought I—who knows—who knows
the name

(Fished up beyond Egea, patched up
new—stern painted brighter
blue—)

That talkative, bald-headed seaman
came
(Twelve painted comrades sweating
at the oar)

From Troy's doom-crimson shore,
And with great lies about his wooden
horse

Set the crew laughing, and forgot
his course.

It was so old a ship—who knows—who
knows?
—And yet so beautiful, I watched in
vain
To see the mast burst open with a
rose,
And the whole deck put on its leaves
again.

—James Elroy Flecker.



Provision Shop in an Old Palace Entry

Lullula Arborea

I give his Latin name because almost alone in the whole range of ornithological nomenclature it possesses that rarest quality of combining beauty with meaning, and because it has a ceremonial sound, like the pipes of a rustic faith, proper to the woodlark alone among the birds of our land.

Running about the dark ear-coverts and circling the crest to a nape is a diadem of white with a golden tinge in it, of the same color as the thighs above the legs, and a triangular patch where the primary coverts join the primaries. It is quite inconspicuous except for a purpose . . . of yielding a fuller value to the relative tones of hair-brown wood-brown and vandyke in the striped and mottled plumage, or, in other words, of keeping the universe in tune. Crowned thus in name and in feature, the woodlark with his bob tail gipsies over the country in family parties on a wavering internal migration throughout the winter. He is blown about in the rise and fall of the temperature, and sings the song that Father Hopkins taught him whenever he can find an inn of warmth and rest upon his journeys:

I am the little woodlark.
Today the sky is two and two
With white strokes and strains of blue.
Round a ring, around a ring
And while I sail (must listen) I sing.
The skylark is my cousin, and he
Is known to men more than me,
H—, when the cry within
Says Go on, then I go on
Till the longing is less and the good
gone.

But down drop, if it says Stop,
To the all-leat of the tree-top.
And after that off the bough,
I am so very, O so very glad
That I do think there is not to be
had. . . .

Through the velvet wind V-winged
To the nest's nook I balance and buoy
With a sweet joy of a sweet joy,
Sweet of a sweet, of a sweet joy,
Of a sweet—a sweet—sweet-joy.

Father Hopkins taught him the song. . . . But not the notes, which he taught himself by seeing between sunlight and raindrops, the day and the evening, when each yields to the other and peace is over the earth. He sings contentedly from "u" to "e," from "e" to "u," leaving other vowels and consonants to skylark, thrush and nightingale. . . . He looked between sunlight and raindrops, day and evening, and formed his "e's" and "u's" and, swinging between them, made a rest and meeting-place between high joy and deep sorrow to which all who have known both may come in reconciliation, and give him the prize of song. But he is mysterious and rare, and for many months a vagrant and not as other birds, who are launched in the magnetic sweep of the sun's rays, or oscillate in shorter sway between north and south, and east and west.

And as he sings he flies, from the ground like the skylark, or from a chosen tree like the tree-pipit, who has stolen his name, and thus divides himself between ground and tree in a concord of the best of both worlds. He ascends in slow, uneven, widening spirals, and loosens song—but not too far up toward an alien, dismembered heaven, not too far away from the companionable earth,

"true to the kindred points of heaven and home," as Wordsworth should have said of him rather than of the skylark that mounts on hopes too high and tenuous for expression. He climbs to a crest of air and tosses himself up a winding pathway, but pauses on his flutterings to glide a hollow of the airspire with wings at ease. Then to earth again as he rose, with traceries capricious as a happy mountain child's as she twists gleefully down the rough slope with flying skirt. . . .

Birds are like ourselves in requiring a house and garden to live in, but much more particular in their choice. . . . But the woodlark will have nothing less than a temple, preferably on a dry, warm and light soil, and in these sacred places alone I found him at home. . . .

One such I know in the lake district of Surrey. It is a wide amphitheatre of lawn with a weathered thorn in the center. . . . The turf is matted and quilted with a variety of herbs and mosses exceeding small, whose living tapestry of sage-green, light amber, emerald and brown-madder is threaded and patterned into it. Into the grassy carpet are worked the faint red stems of the burnt moss, with rosy brown capsules like miniature groves of Scots pine, and the old gold of other mosses.

This was the mosaic of the floor, and at its edges rose column after column of birches, broken round the ring by the tapers of the gorse on one side and on the other by the green and blue of the reeds fringing the pond where the swan reared her neck from her mounded nest, cinnamon-stained from the iron in the water. The sun's rays struck the silver birch pillars with a full light, and clothed them in the palest, subtlest drapery of lavender-brown, sinking to purple in the shadows, and lightening to lavender again upon the leafless twigs which ran their filigree mesh over the misty vault. But the fluidity of these silvers and blues, ambers and greens, lavenders and golds, was such that they seemed to change and glide in and through one another, like the softest interblending of distant notes of music, and to become ghostly but never fading. They were transparent as mist and delicate as a moth's bloom, and yet immemorial and older than man.

Into this pagan minster came the woodlarks every year with their garlands and their bob tails, as lords that are certainly expected, treat their lacquered floor; perch upon its ancient thorn and dwell there. . . . And there they sway in the air among the paintings and frescoes round the walls by day, and under the golden lights hung from the roof by night, and sing with sweet and pensive notes, between memory and hope, with a gladness like pain and a sorrow like joy, high and low, now with an "e," and now with a "u"—"I am the little woodlark,"—H. J. Massingham, in "Untrodden Ways."

The Eternal Right

I trust in nature for the stable laws
Of beauty and utility. Spring shall plant
And Autumn garner to the end of time;
I trust in God—the right shall be the right
And other than the wrong, while He endures.

—Browning.

"Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EVENTS and men stand nobly outlined in the history of peoples and of nations as we glimpse the qualities of divinity in them. Deeds of mercy have always characterized the heroic. Mercy gives and ministers to the present need of the afflicted, tenderly bidding him to "rise up." Happy and blessed are those who in merciful love are opening golden doors for others who may be groping in some darkened avenue of thought or dogma; and blessed indeed is that individual who discerns his brother's need and hastens to guard and guide him from "storms without and mutinies within."

To be merciful is to invoke the aid and recognition of the Most High. Shakespeare perceived this; and in describing a court scene in Venice, he gives a mighty plea for mercy through an oft-quoted speech of one of his characters, in which he says:—

"The quality of mercy is not strained;
It droppeth as the gentle rain from heaven
Upon the place beneath. . . .

It is an attribute to God himself,
And earthly power doth then show
likest God's
When mercy seasons justice."

The Old and New Testament both abound in examples of mercy. Joseph lovingly forgave his brethren, and nourished them and their families in time of famine and distress. The prophet Elisha in Samaria opened the blinded eyes of his enemies, whom he then set down to eat, preparing, we are told, "great provision for them." David mercifully withheld his hand from injuring Saul, who, actuated by a sense of jealousy, had so long maliciously pursued him. Jesus of Nazareth stands alone, however, as an unparalleled example of compassion and mercy. Always his mighty works were done through mercy, love, and divine forgiveness. Even his last prayer on the cross was a plea of mercy for others: "Father, forgive them; for they know not what they do."

How often in the storm and stress of our daily experiences we feel the need of mercy—that mercy which Jesus taught and practiced, that mercy which forgives and saves! It is the understanding of mercy that Christian Science is bringing into the world today—mercy that sees evil as in no way linked to or a part of man.

buildings as the practical and picturesque setting of the activities and experiences of today.

To Dollar

There are three ways to Dollar, and the fourth which you think, dear reader, is the way is not a way at all; for Dollar has nothing to do with what you think it has to do. Now if you live, as we once did, in the Villa of Harvestown, in the flower garden, through which dashes whenever it rains a delightful little bourn speaking of the joys of the hills—if you live in the Villa of Harvestown, even there, there come times when you feel that you must get away from its blossoms and its cool green shadows, its miniature stretches of turf and the Portuguese laurel which spreads its dark varnished branches over the low eaves at the back of the house, and you betoken you of the way to Dollar; for from Harvestown one always goes to Dollar. Stirling with its castle being far off the other way.

The first of the roads to Dollar goes forthright, passing in front of the house to the left as you go out. It is good hard macadam, straight, well-graded and properly ditched, and it reaches the heart of the town with expedition as it fades imperceptibly into the High Street. By this way the big coaches which ply between Dollar and Stirling, passing Tullinacountry by the way, which is busy and dirty. . . .

But there are other ways to go to Dollar. Leaving Harvestown through the arched gateway across the road, we can go down through the meadow to the bankside of the Devon River, which, flowing in dimensions little beyond what we should call a creek in America, laughs over shallows and bubbles through weirs on its way to Dollar. It is the Fifth of Forth, that great white arm of the North Sea which embraces Scotland in the middle, running the fingers of its open palm far up into the land. As we go down over the meadows, a laughing child or two in our group, we may start here or there a plover, which, whirling on wings that seem suddenly reversed, goes off with a wild cry. Gulls are heading up irregularly against the wind, and if we move cautiously we may see the bright-eyed, long-eared folk of the warrens, especially about twilight, disporting themselves in playful and fitful curves and gambols on the edge of the thicket.

However, it is the "back road," as the children call it, to Dollar which is the way of ways. To go this way you steal out of Harvestown through the rose garden, by the wicket gate in the rear, and skirt the valley just at the hem of the mantle of the Ochils, where the hills begin to straighten out before becoming valleys, where declivity becomes declivity. This is a way of ups and downs, of doublings and turnings, of wooded copes and little glades, of bits of sunlight and shades obscure. And here the birds sing, the twitterers and the warblers, and on the higher ground to our left the skylark wings his upward musical spiral till he fades, both bird and song, into fleecy white clouds.—Felix E. Schelling, in "Summer Ghosts and Winter Topics."

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by MARY BAKER EDDY

In order to mark in a simple and appropriate manner the completion of a half century since "Science and Health" was first published, the Trustees under the Will of Mary Baker Eddy have authorized the publication of a Half-Century Edition of the pocket-size textbook.

This edition has a title-page printed in two colors, and is bound in maroon morocco, limp, round corners, gilt edges, uniform in size with the regular pocket edition.

The Half-Century Edition of the textbook will be issued in addition to the black morocco pocket edition for the remainder of the year 1925.

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Freshman Needs in English Courses

Ann Arbor, Mich. Special Correspondence
WHILE this article is concerned primarily with the freshman who falls in English composition, the conditions which cause his failure have bearing upon his whole probationary year course. The universities are today being filled with students who are searching for money-making education. I recall last year assigning as a subject for a theme "The Value of a College Education," expecting some more or less abstract philosophizing on the part of the young authors. But the modern idea was exemplified in the answer of one freshman who announced positively "The value of college education is \$5000 in cash, or more."

The students, not all, but the majority, see value only in courses which will teach them a profession or vocation and it is difficult to impress upon them the value of a cultural course. They classify the art of clear expression as taught in rhetoric as a cultural and therefore a nonessential course. This attitude causes failure for the apathetic student not only in his university studies but in his future career. Despite the fact that I tell my students of the experiences of a practicing lawyer to illustrate the necessity for clearly expressing one's self to a jury or in a trial brief, or in consultation with a client, the pre-law student has firmly convinced himself that he wants courses in subjects that he thinks will be materially helpful in his future.

First, Arouse Interest
 The first duty of the instructor in rhetoric, in my estimation, is to arouse in the student an interest in the course. The freshman is interested in law, dentistry, forestry, or business and will probably succeed in these courses, but not usually having any interest in writing he will make little endeavor to improve his diction or to obtain anything from the subject. His interest must be aroused by making the subject as treated in the classroom vivid, of his age, a living thing.

University statistics show that 60 per cent of the students receive a fair grade (C). But when a fair student can see how the "wee bit" will improve his work, brighten up the word picture that he is creating, he will strive for it. It is only through teacher-student contact that this can be accomplished, and for this reason instructors of rhetoric spend much of their time in consultation with students, trying to go over in detail the written work in order to show how it may be improved. The student further gains more inspiration to express himself well by observing the good literature of the present day than by reading the classics of a bygone era, which often require paraphrasing. Do not assume from that statement that I belittle classics—they are invaluable for a background, particularly for the good students. But Addison, Macaulay, Thackeray and the classicists do not inspire the just-fair student. One would not place a young man who is learning to swim, on the shore of the English Channel and say to him that excellent swimmers swim across that body of water and that he should try to imitate these excellent swimmers. Start the swimmer in a good clean pool and let him dive into the more difficult task when he has gained more confidence.

Second, Give Hope
 Just so with the freshman author. When he sees improvement in his work he will turn to the classics for further guidance, but the interest must be aroused by the many good bits of literature that are being created today in the life of the student, so that he may look upon the ideas expressed in the classics as the conversation of a man of his own thoughts.

Rhetoric aims to enable the student to express himself clearly; it is a course for the forer, for the business man and the lawyer. These men do not require such perfection as is exemplified in the classics. Require them to read extensively of the classics so that they may have a cultural background, but let them model their diction and style after the perfection of today. Articles on topics of interest in their field will arouse their interest and start them thinking thoughts that they will desire to express as well as the man expressing himself who started them thinking. W. A.

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Advertisements of Commercial Schools appear on page 10



Families of "Tillicum Tots" for the Youngest Pupils

Los Angeles Special Correspondence

METHE "Tillicum Tots," members of an interesting family of wooden dolls designed and manufactured by Harriet M. Robinson of Seattle, Wash., especially to fill the needs of the kindergarten and primary grades in the public schools.

The "Tots," six eminently respectable families of them, comprise one of the notable exhibits at the Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, entered there as a feature of the thirty-second annual convention of the International Kindergarten Association. They have been viewed with great interest by child educators from all parts of the world.

The groups are distinct and characteristic, form, size and costume all having been determined with a view to their adaptability to the child's practical play requirements. They are made in sets of four each, including the professional and business groups; the farmer, the Indian and two others, the postman and policeman, added in response to a direct demand after the others had been placed upon the market and tested. Each set represents a family—father, mother and the two children, a boy and girl.

Hailed with joy by the children, who are quick to respond to whatever provides scope for their own initiative, the "Tots" are likewise finding favor with those educators in home and school who are seeking to get away from the old methods of dominating the child and are ready to welcome those that mean for him a larger freedom.

Herself an experienced kindergarten teacher, Miss Robinson came several years ago to recognize the need for some means by which the teaching of kindergarten and primary grades might be made more easily comprehensible to very small children.

After spending a year at the University of Chicago making a study

of the "Project Method," she returned to Seattle and there devoted three years to the working out of a practical application of the method to the public school situation where one teacher works alone with a large group of children.

"Enough to Go Around"

The greatest need, she concluded, was for suitable dolls as a motive or "point of departure." Not two or three dolls, which in large groups of children have little or no educational value, but sets of them, enough to "go around" in the average kindergarten.

Classes of children were closely observed, their natural inclinations and preferences noted. Dolls of all kinds were bought and experimented with, and then came the inspiration—a clear-cut idea that was at once adaptable and practical. Sketches were drawn, patterns made and the work of actual manufacture begun.

Miss Robinson in those early days of her experiment learning the use of the saw and hammer and turning out with her own hands the finished product.

Today the work is done in a factory, where motors for drilling and sand-papering have been installed, where all painting, decorating and dressing is done and the completed sets packed ready for shipment.

In the construction of the dolls due consideration has been given to the wear and tear of the schoolroom. They are turned from wood, hand-painted with the best paint obtainable, and can be washed with a

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 Right—These Children Have Found a Home for the Tots. A Farm, a School, a Whole Community Might Be Added.
 Lower—Father, Mother, Brother and Sister Standing Ready for a Little Pair of Hands to Make Them Live

soapy cloth. With each family of four dolls, except the Indian set, there is a sheet of patterns to be cut out and used by the children.

With a bit of costuming, which the little people will be able to work out for themselves, the dolls can be made to fit into many different scenes and serve many different offices.

For the children at home "Tillicum Tots" are designed to provide many happy hours. Representing the family circle, they make their appeal through those things with which the child is most familiar. To the occupation of the kindergarten child they give purpose and for the children of the first and second grades they provide a medium through which to illustrate first reading lessons, literature and local geography. The third grade child is furnished with suitable equipment for objectifying "beginning" history lessons as well as literature and geography.

"Tillicum Tots" co-relate with the peg-boards and enlarged Froebelian blocks now in use in most kindergartens and, representing a family to be housed, give to a child's building a real purpose.

Incentive to Original Ideas

"Too often, in kindergarten work," said Miss Robinson to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "the 'project' is an effort to have the children reproduce what is the teacher's thought instead of working out their own. So many things on the market today are such finished projects that they leave nothing for the child to do. The 'Tillicum Tots,' on the contrary, furnish an incentive to the development of original ideas. A family suggests needs and therefore activities. Several families constitute a group which suggests the needs of a community and leads to a constructive type of play activity."

In several of the Seattle kindergartens the dolls have been tried out to the great satisfaction of the teachers. Miss Helen Reynolds, primary supervisor in the Seattle schools, has acclaimed them "a real contribution to the educational equipment for little children," and while on her trip to Honolulu this summer is making it her business to bring them to the attention of educators and others having the care of small children.

Practical illustration of what the dolls may mean as an incentive to original achievement is furnished by Miss Robinson's own little nieces who have built a complete city in the basement of their Seattle home, working out the scheme of streets,

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Charles Platt Shows Other Boys the Way

Ponca City, Okla. Special Correspondence

CHARLES PLATT, graduate this year from the Ponca City high school and now employed at the Marland oil-refining plant to get funds with which to get a higher education, has set an example for students lacking the necessary money but with plenty of determination to obtain an education. Coming to this city four years ago from Bentonville, Ark., determined to obtain at least a high school education, almost without funds, he went to work the day after his arrival, July 27, 1921, at the City Bakery.

Charles Platt saved his money and entered junior high school that autumn, attending school during the day and working in the bakery from 2 to 5 o'clock each morning.

"It was hard at first," Mr. Platt says now, "but I was determined to succeed and, despite the fact that I was pressed for time, I managed to keep my studies above the average of the class and take part in athletics."

"The second year at school here I got work at the Marland refinery, working Saturdays, Sundays, and any other days when they were short of men," he said. "Here I did almost all kinds of labor; which also helped me a great deal in athletics. During my last two years at high school I worked at another night job, this time in the fire department. I took the desk there from 12 o'clock to 3:30 o'clock each morning but had to be there from 6 o'clock in the evening to 7 o'clock in the morning when my shift ended."

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ONE AUSTRALIAN TEAM IN TOURNEY

Other Three Semifinalists in the U. S. Doubles Are Americans

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass., Aug. 27.—One Australian team and three American combinations entered the semifinal round of the United States doubles championships on the turf courts of the Longwood Cricket Club yesterday. The quarter-final matches, yesterday, saw the passing of Spain's lone threat, the elimination of the national singles champion and his youthful understudy, and the defeat of the brilliant Texas combination of L. N. White and L. A. Thalhimer in addition to the elimination of the team of L. J. Williams and G. M. Lott Jr. of Chicago.

The Australians, G. L. Patterson and J. B. Hawkes, elevated themselves to the semifinals by defeating Lott and Williams in a hard-fought five-set match, after losing the first two sets to their youthful rivals, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.

W. M. Johnston and C. J. Griffin of San Francisco, the second-seeded team, gained a similar ranking by defeating W. T. Tilden and A. L. Wiener of Philadelphia in a five-set match, after losing the first two sets, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.

The defending champion, G. L. Patterson, and J. B. Hawkes, defeated Lott and Williams in a hard-fought five-set match, after losing the first two sets to their youthful rivals, 6-3, 4-6, 6-3, 6-2, 6-3.

MARK ARIE WINS CLASS AA TITLE

Breaks 200 Straight Targets in Grand American Handicap Tourney

DAYTON, O., Aug. 27 (Special).—Because of trap trouble and the unusual number of entries the class championship matches of the Amateur Trap Shooting Association did not finish yesterday, even though the shooters fired continuously from 9 o'clock in the morning until 7:30 at night. The contest was renewed this morning at 8 o'clock where it left off last night and then the shooters began the preliminary handicap.

Some 437 shooters went to the firing line to shoot 200 targets each, which is equivalent to an entry list of approximately 1100 on a 100-target match and as the greatest grand American handicap ever held only had 884 entries at the final. Arle's shooting did not finish yesterday, even though the shooters fired continuously from 9 o'clock in the morning until 7:30 at night. The contest was renewed this morning at 8 o'clock where it left off last night and then the shooters began the preliminary handicap.

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Speed Boat Races Off to Fine Start

Preliminaries to Gold Cup Race Held—G. A. Wood Entry Withdrawn

PORT WASHINGTON, N. Y., Aug. 27.—The Gold Cup regatta, premier class of the motor boat world, got under way yesterday with the completion of the first of 25 events which will bring together the fastest racing craft in the country before the program comes to an end next Sunday evening.

The first race for the James Craig Trophy from Philadelphia to Manhattan Bay opened the regatta. It was won by Jeanne Second of the Riverside Yacht Club, Easton, Pa., with Elizabeth Second of the same club next, and third place occupied by Ballantine of the Washington, D. C. Yacht Club. The course was 2.2 miles and the winner's time 19h. 54m. 58. Seven boats completed.

NINE BOATS IN CRUISER RACE

First Heat for American Express Press Title Scheduled Today

GUILFORD, Conn., Aug. 27.—Nine boats are entered in the annual express cruiser race for the championship of America under the auspices of the American Power Boat Association, which will be run here today and tomorrow.

The first heat will be run this afternoon at 4 o'clock. The start will be made opposite the Sachem Head Yacht Club, the boats running to a point off the mouth of the Connecticut River at Saybrook, Conn., returning a distance of 36 nautical miles.

Five Leading Batsmen in Each Major League

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Player	Club	G.A.B.R.	H.P.C.
Honus	Phila.	112	385
Harmon	Phila.	102	381
Blades	St. L.	94	352
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INTERSECTIONAL TENNIS SEPT 24-27

Teams From Different Parts of United States Invited

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—Intersectional team championship matches to be played here Sept. 24 to 27 at the Chicago Town and Country Club, have drawn four squad entries and may attract several more including the four Davis Cup teams which are now in the United States. It is announced here by J. C. Stewart, president of the Western Tennis Association, that the intersectional team championship matches to be played here Sept. 24 to 27 at the Chicago Town and Country Club, have drawn four squad entries and may attract several more including the four Davis Cup teams which are now in the United States.

ANOTHER TITLE WON BY M. SMITH

Carries Off Long Island Open-Golf Crown With a Score of 281

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., Aug. 27.—MacDonald Smith, the silent linkman, yesterday won his second championship in two weeks—the Long Island open crown. In the victory he set up a tremendous record for consistency, his 281 for the 72 holes on the Salisbury links here equalling that which he registered in his victory in the Western open at Youngstown last week.

Smith played exceptional golf throughout the two days and for a time threatened the competitive record of 278, which he holds jointly with a player of the old days, Arthur Smith. MacDonald Smith made his mark in the Metropolitan open championship of 1914, almost a decade after Arthur had set the same score in the Western open. The national open record, 286, was made by Charles Evans Jr., the Chicago amateur, in 1916.

MRS. GAUT MEETS MRS. L. MIDA NEX

Women's Western Golf Is in the Third Round

WHITE BEAR, Minn., Aug. 27.—Four Chicagoans, one Texan, the Wisconsin champion, the Michigan titleholder and a Tennessean will contest the women's western championship at White Bear Yacht Club.

Miss Virginia Van Wie gave Mrs. D. C. Crothers, Memphis, formerly western and southern champion, a merry battle and forced her to shoot 78 to win 2 up. The victory gave Mrs. Gaut right to meet Mrs. Lee Mida tomorrow.

The most one-sided match of the day was the victory of 7 and 6 of Mrs. E. E. Ferguson of Chicago, over Miss Louise Crothers of Chicago, this gave Mrs. Harwood the right to play Mrs. Miriam Burnham of Chicago, champion two years ago and runner-up last year.

FOURTEEN ENTERED IN WESTERN CHES

CEDAR POINT, O., Aug. 27.—By defeating Jack Banish at the Gold Cup course, the distance is 55 nautical miles. The Harpoon, entered by M. S. Cornell of Middletown, who has won the race the last three years, is the favorite. Other boats entered are: The Catherine S., owned by Charles Hoar, of Philadelphia; Sea Crest, J. E. Davis, of Springfield, Mass.; Lohara, Harris Racker, Naugatuck; Adriel Too, J. N. Brooks, Chester; Patten, I. R. E. Patterson, Middletown; Romper, A. B. Cartledge, Philadelphia; Miss Liberty, Commodore Humphrey Bure, Buffalo; Commodore 11, R. D. Seward, New York.

MOORE WINS HONORS IN ALL THREE DAYS

CAMP PERRY, O., Aug. 27.—For the third consecutive day, Samuel Moore of Newtonville, Mass., junior individual champion, carried off the honors in the junior rifle matches of the National Rifle Association yesterday, leading in the classification made up of 100 shots each at prone, sitting and kneeling positions.

Raymond Blanchard, Evanston, Ill., followed in second place, with 97 points, and Marberry, here yesterday, and pounced their way to an 11-10 victory. The scores in the three days were: Moore, 300; Blanchard, 297; Marberry, 296.

THREE PITCHES BRILLIANTLY

CLEVELAND, Aug. 27.—The brilliant pitching enabled Cleveland to win its second straight game yesterday, 19 to 2, against the Indians. Only five hits were made by the Athletics and six men struck out. The Indians threw runs in the sixth inning on some poor fielding by Philadelphia, and the winners batted from scores of Cleveland.

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DETROIT HAS EASY WIN

DETROIT, Aug. 27.—Detroit helped itself to another easy victory over the Boston Red Sox here yesterday, 19 to 2. The Red Sox had only five hits while their teammates piled up a total of 13. The Indians threw runs in the sixth inning on some poor fielding by Philadelphia, and the winners batted from scores of Cleveland.

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THREE ARMY TEAMS TO PLAY IN TOURNEY

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 27 (Special).—Three United States Army teams will be among the contestants in the intersectional tournament, which will begin in this city, Saturday, Sept. 12, three service teams having won in elimination tournaments in eight of the ten military departments.

The Fort Leavenworth team is the latest to be named, having gained the right to compete in the local tournament by its 16-10 victory over the Wichita (Kan.) team the last week. The team is composed of Capt. Zeno Shimizu of the Japanese and Capt. Manuel Alonzo of the Spaniards are considering with favor, it is learned.

MACFARLANE VS. BARNES

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—William MacFarlane, United States champion, will play for America on Saturday, according to word received here yesterday by the tournament committee, which is promoting an international track meet at the Western Athletic Union grounds, scheduled to run in a special half-mile race at the meet.

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MARK ARIE WINS CLASS AA TITLE

Breaks 200 Straight Targets in Grand American Handicap Tourney

FOURTEEN ENTERED IN WESTERN CHES

MOORE WINS HONORS IN ALL THREE DAYS

THREE PITCHES BRILLIANTLY

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NEW YORK CURR

INDUSTRIALS		High	Low	1:40
Sales	10 AlphaPortldCem	183	183	183

100 AmGas&El new....	75%	75%	75%
100 AmGas&El pf.....	90%	90%	90%
2000 Am Lt&Trac	213	204	204
3000 AmpW&Lt new....	55 1/4	58 1/4	54
500 Am Rayon Prod.....	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2

100	Am Shierpwr B	36 1/2	35 1/2	33 1/2
200	Am Thread pf	37 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
1100	Asso G&E l new	37 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
600	Atlas Portd C new	39 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
2500	Bridgeport Mach	52 1/2	52	52 1/2
300	Canada D GA wi	91	91	91 1/2
1700	Centrl Pipe Corp	39	38 1/2	38 1/2
1200	Chapln Sacks Inc	17 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2
300	Chic Nple Mfg A	54 1/2	54 1/2	54 1/2

300	Chi Nip	Mfg RT.	16%	34%	37%
100	Cleveland	Auto.	21%	16%	16%
1100	Com'wlth	Pw nw.	21%	21%	21%
2000	Com'wlth	P rts w.	34%	33%	33%
900	Cons G & E	B nw	44%	42%	42%
200	Cont Bak	A	139	44%	41%
4000	Cont Bak	B	139	35%	35%
100	Cont Bak	pf	104		
100	Curtiss Aero	& M	17%	104	104
400	Dubulier	C&R new	17%	17%	17%
2000	Duplex C&R	v t c	9%	17%	17%
1500	Durand	A	9%		

100 El Bond & Shw	141	131	14
100 El Bond & Shw	65	64	65
700 Electric Investors	104	104	104
100 Fed Mot Truck Co	58	58	58
500 Fox Film A	70	34	34
400 Franklin Mfg Co	70	69	70
25 Franklin Mfg Co	34	33	34
100 Freed-Disemann	111	111	87
100 Freshman (Chas)	16	16	11
100 Garrod Corp	7	7	7
200 Georgia LP&R	67	67	67
100 Gillette Saf Raz	82	82	82
500 Gould Coupler	23	23	23
100 Gould T&R	31	31	31
100 Greyhound	31	31	31

00 Grimes Bakery	191 ¹ / ₂	191 ¹ / ₂	191 ¹ / ₂
00 Hips Candy STA	233 ¹ / ₂	21	233 ¹ / ₂
00 Intercon Rub....	9 ¹ / ₂	9 ¹ / ₂	8 ¹ / ₂
00 Inter Match p pf	15 ¹ / ₂	15	15 ¹ / ₂
00 Inter Util A.....	517 ¹ / ₂	517 ¹ / ₂	519 ¹ / ₂
00 Inter Util B.....	34	34	34
00 Lower	11 ¹ / ₂	11	11

0 Radio Mfg	3%	3%	3%
0 Keivins Corp	42%	42%	42%
0 Leigh-Dev Co	131	130	130
1 Leigh-Van Cnfr	339	391	397
0 Libby & Libby	714	714	714
0 Libby-Owens-Shgt	196	196	196
0 Lib Radio Chn Strk	83	83	83
0 McCord Rd Mvte w	221	221	221
0 McCrory Btrs new	917	917	917
0 Mesabi Iron	2	2	2
0 Mid West Util	104	102	101
0 Miller Rubber	183	182	181
0 Mohawk Val new	36	36	36
0 MuntelPlatServCo	14	14	14
0 MuntelMasterCorp	17	17	17
0 Natl			

Nat Dealm.....	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nat Pw & Lt.....	344 $\frac{1}{2}$	337 $\frac{1}{2}$	339
Nat Pub Serv A. 35		24 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nat Tea Co.....	420	418	420
Nickel Plate wl.....	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$	92 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nickel Pl pf wl.....	87 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$	86 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nlzer Corp B.....	60 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	60 $\frac{1}{2}$
Nor O PL&T.....	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
No Ont Power.....			

No States Pow...	48%	47	48%
No States P war.	115%	115%	115%
Pathe Exch A	15%	15%	15%
Penn Wat & Pw	76%	73%	74%
Power Corp NY	76%	163	163%
Roscor & Gamble	49%	72%	74%
Purity Bak A	45%	49	49%
do B	45%	45	45

Greene Mfg	42	42	42
Leem Noise Type	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Motor Car	44	44	44 1/2
Regis Paper	22 3/4	22 1/2	22 1/4
Serv-El Corp	78	77	77
Deeper Radio	30	29 1/2	29 1/2
Southest Pw&L	67 1/2	67 1/2	67 1/2
Southest Cal Ed	145	142 1/2	142
	122	120 1/2	120 1/2

Cal Ed 6	95%	95%	95%
Gas&Pw new	23	23	23
ust Bell Tel pf.111	111	111	111
ust Mot Car Am	9%	9%	9%
itt Internat	26	25%	25%
ompson Rad vte	10%	10%	10%
bize Artif Silk	163	163	163
Carb&Cbn.	22%	22%	22%
Gas&E new	71	71	71

Gas Improv.	32	41	42
Lat & P. A. Co.	98 1/2	97	97 3/4
Rub. Reel'g. Co.	129	121 1/2	123 1/2
Universal Pictures	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2
Ver. Talk. Mach.	37 1/4	36 3/4	36 3/4
Western Pow. Corp.	79	78	78
Western Pow. pfd.	62 1/2	61	61 1/4
West. Tax. C. N. Y.	30	30	30
	11	11	11

Ps Pub Ser	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
Ps Srvtpdp	100	100	100
col Motors	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2
Gas&El Del A	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
B	53 1/2	53	53
Ice Cream	36 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
A & Fink	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
ities Util	55	55	55
Gas St			

6% pf w l	45	45	45
7% pr pfd wi	86 1/4	86 1/4	86 1/4
worth Mfg ...	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2
STANDARD OILS			
o American O	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
ttle Lobos ...	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
ttic Lobos pfd	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2

Ve Pipe Line	58	58	58
brough Mfg.	62 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂	62 ¹ / ₂
ental Oil...	23 ¹ / ₂	23 ¹ / ₂	23 ¹ / ₂
ent Pipe Line	17	17	17
erland Pipe.	153	153	153
a Pipe Line	70	69 ¹ / ₂	69 ¹ / ₂
a Sig Oil....	46	45	45
a Sig pf nw.	103	103	103
le Oil & Ref.			

Canada	31 1/2	31 1/2	31 1/2
Pet	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2
Oil	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2
O&G new	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2
Pipe Line	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Refining	21 1/2	21 1/2	21 1/2
Oil	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2

Penn P. L.	60	124	124
Oil of Ind.	61	60	60
Oil of Kan.	32	32	32
Oil of Ken.	124	124	124
Oil of Neb.	234	234	234
Oil of N.Y.	40	40	40
Finch Oil.	12	12	12
Oil	85	85	85

DEPENDENT OILS			Some of our		
Calhoun.....	93%	93%	93%	Adams Express	
For Oil.....	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	Allen-Chalmers	
Ev new.....	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	American Car	
St's shars pf	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	American Locom	
in Synd.....	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	American Sugar	
nd.....	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	American Wind	
utral.....	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2		

[illegible]

Oil Corp.	29 ¹ / ₈	22 ¹ / ₄
"Oil Corp.	17 ¹ / ₂	17
nadian	.98c	30c
ck Prodrs	25 ⁷ / ₈	25 ⁷ / ₈
Petrolm	36 ¹ / ₂	36 ¹ / ₂
l & Gas	25 ¹ / ₄	25 ¹ / ₄
MINING	25 ¹ / ₄	25 ¹ / ₄

mer Min.	3	27	3
Gold Mi	87	85	85
r	11	17	1
& G.	4	4	4
Extens	1	2	2
lining	4	4	4
de Ext	24	24	24

.....	67 ²	67 ²	67 ²
.....	37 ²	33 ²	37 ²
STIC BONDS			
es in (\$1000)			
l 68 ..	98	97 ²	98
l 68 nw	96 ¹	96	96
W 8 ..	21	21	21
l 58	72 ²	72 ²	72 ²

Can	58	89	89	89	89
Can	58	98	98	98	98
Can	58	103	103	103	103
Can	58	90	90	90	90
Can	58	125	125	125	125
Can	58	103	103	103	103
Can	58	100	100	100	100
Can	58	103	103	103	103

58.100 ¹	100 ¹	100 ¹	city ranked fourth
61.28103	103	103	for volume during
61.5114 ¹	114	114 ¹	of 55 per cent over
B. 93 ¹	92 ¹	92 ¹	lections, according
101 ¹	101 ¹	101 ¹	somewhat easier
101 ¹	101 ¹	101 ¹	
6s.102	102	102	

OUTPUT UP
—Chevrolet's August
sales of 49,500 cars, com-
pared with 47,000 in
July and contrasted
with a monthly pro-
duction of 42,761. For
many plans to build
an increase of 3000
per month. September
production is expected
to be 45,000.

MARKETS ORDER
Oct. 27.—The Baldwin
announced today
export order for 15
the South African

WHEAT OUTLOOK
 V. Aug. 27.—Wheat
 are more promising
 important northwest
 harvest is expected.

ES DIVIDEND
 tement as of June
 assets of \$22,563-
 \$6,240,488, current
 and profit and loss

BID FOR CANAD
NEW YORK, Aug.
 York banking houses
 representatives to Canada to
 large dominion bond is
 pected to be awarded
 the Government already
 its intention to reduce

7 (P)—The American
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7 (P)—The American
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pound.

7 (P)—The American
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pound.

note issue
\$40,000,000
r.

Aug. 27.—The Imperial Oil Company, Ltd., and other Canadian companies reduced gasoline one cent to 27 cents an imperial gallon.

Journal of Management Studies, 36(7), 809-826.

NEW YORK	NEW YORK	NEW YORK	NEW YORK
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NEW YORK

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(Continued)

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 SCIENCE MONITOR

15 York City—**"The Bronx"**. Mr. **Bergman**,
106 E. Burdette Ave., Mr. **Chambers**, 1801
Walter Ave.; Jack Goldstein, 2302 Boston
Ave.; Mr. **Goldberg**, 300 130th St.; Mr.
266 Ave.; S. Kustanan, 42 East 167th st.;
1969 St. James, 550 East 160th St.; James O'Neill,
116th St.; Mrs. **Kaplan**, 116th St.; **Rabinow**,
162 Jerome Ave.; near 171st St. H. Sal-
vatore, 171st St. & Lexington Ave.; **Sch-**
Merrill Ave.; Mr. Sw. Ky. Morris Park
and Hunt Ave.; W. Weissberg, 22nd Jerome
Ave.; Mr. **Wolfe**, 171st St. & 2nd Ave.
East 167th St. Mr. **Lubinsky**, 501 Freeman
St.; Mr. **Shapiro**, 171st St. & 2nd Ave.
of 171st St. Subway Station; I. H. Wolfson, 52
William St.; D. Roda, 20 William St.; John
L. Schmitt, 171st St. & Lexington Ave.;
164th St.—Hammann News Stand, S. E. cor.
Lexington Ave.

Track—W. P. Bugtree, 12 So. Broadway.
Guthrie-Galbraith Bros. News Stand, 111
Leont Ave.

Store, 10 E. L. I.—W. A. Keichman Stationery
Shop—Finlon News Co.

Wholesale—Invision-Ozman & Weinstein
107 Westchester

[illegible][illegible]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 1925

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

EDITORIALS

The constant featuring of news that has a definite bearing on the racial problem of the world today affords no opportunity for forgetting that this stupendous issue is growing increasingly important, and must be faced and studied with sympathetic understanding by those who would seek to find the solution on a plane where all merely national and economic interests may be subordinated to universal welfare and progress. A recognized authority on the Far East has said recently, that we must forget all that we ever knew about the China of ten years ago if we would understand the China of today.

The Silent Partner in the East's Awakening

Over a thousand periodicals in China are published all the year round. One of these, La Jeunesse, published in Peking, and run by a group of young thinkers, challenges to intellectual combat, not only the traditions of Western civilization, but those of China itself. Chinese illiteracy was the great barrier to the spread of modern thought, but this is rapidly being broken down. A new Chinese script, very much simplified, has been adopted by the Government and is being taught in all the schools, both native and foreign. Today, after three weeks' study, a man can return to his native village able to read the New Testament, and any news that comes to him in the new script.

Western literature, the American films, radio—all these have contributed to the awakening of the Chinese people, and have produced a state of consciousness in which discontent with existing conditions is paramount. But more than all these, it is the recognition of the ideals of liberty, brotherhood and justice, so jealously prized by the free peoples of the world, that has changed a nation overnight; and this recognition has come through the medium of liberal education introduced into China by Christian educationists, missionaries, and other agencies.

The old, yet tenacious, belief that the development of so-called heathen nations is the responsibility of the Christian missionary, and that race progress will be made only in proportion to the growth of Christian institutions in the country, must be discarded in the light of modern developments and established facts. Admitting that a great deal of missionary effort has been of the very highest order, and has been carried on with great sacrifices and marvelous evidences of unselfishness, it must be admitted withal, that the results, judged from statistical records, have been pitifully small. Looking at the facts in the cold light of things as they are, or appear to be, one is forced to concede that the almost sudden awakening to national consciousness on the part of the people of China—confused though it is at present by many conflicting issues—is due, not to a demonstration of Western virtues and ideals, but to a recognition of the ideals which westerners, as enlightened people, have failed to live up to in their dealings with the people of the East. And those ideals have been furnished to them through the medium of Western educational curricula.

The students of China, India, Japan, have taken the best of the Western thought and are now applying it to their own problems. What are the books that the British Government decreed should be used in the curricula of schools and colleges in India, for instance? John Stuart Mill on Liberty; Milton's "Areopagitica"—and yet Hindu editors have been imprisoned for believing in and practicing the doctrine of the liberty of the press!—Burke on the American Colonies and the French Revolution; and, more astounding still, Cromwell, the great rebel, ordained as a special study by the ruling government! Think of the thousands of boys and young men imbibing these strong poisons, then left with nothing to do—but plot! Such is the fruit of knowledge when dispensed with liberality but accompanied with no opportunity for expression along lines mutually beneficial to the rulers and the ruled.

Is this not the whole problem with which the white race is faced? The yellow and Negro races have been inspired with ideals of liberty that made possible the free institutions which Americans enjoy, and for which their fathers fought. Gandhi, Du Bois, Douglass, Booker Washington, and many others, with theories and solutions as far apart as geographical boundaries, have yet all had an ultimate vision of the oneness of the race—a world unity, in which equal opportunity shall be granted to all. Of the approximately 1,700,000,000 people in the world, over 300,000,000 are on the Pacific side, and the question arises, How long will the white races be able to withstand the pressure of these teeming millions that are making mental progress in a measure that excels anything that has ever been known in world history? Then let it not be forgotten that the large majority of these are under their own government, and are not ruled by the white race.

One thing is evident: the bellicose and superior attitude that is too often adopted by Americans at home, as well as abroad, and by the press in which national interests are stressed to the exclusion of all universal welfare, must give way to a sympathetic understanding and an unselfish co-operation, if strong foundations are to be laid for mutually helpful development.

When the Dominion general elections do come in Canada, one of the most urgent questions may be, What is to be done with the railways? Last session's Senate Committee on Railway Expenditure strongly recommended the merging of the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Canadian National Railway

Canada Thinking Hard Over Railways

ways "for purposes of administration and operation." This proposal would, in effect, eliminate railway competition entirely from the Dominion. There is no doubt about the possible saving that could be effected.

The merging of several defaulting railways into the Canadian National Railway system, un-

der the efficient administration of Sir Henry Thornton, has demonstrated the possibilities of economy by co-operation instead of competition. But even though that experiment in public ownership of railways has been justified by improved results, the Dominion is still having to meet an annual railway deficit—not due to public ownership, but to previous extravagance of private ownership, coupled with politics—which is a heavy burden on the taxpayers. According to the Senate committee's report, the addition to national obligations through the Canadian National Railways has, for the last six years, averaged about \$100,000,000 annually. The annual deficit has been substantially reduced, but Canada is still in the position of having more railway services than the country can afford to maintain.

How best to bring about the desired economy is the question that needs to be tackled by public discussion. The political parties have so far, avoided taking any definite stand. Some individual members, on both sides of the House, have spoken in favor of merging the Canadian Pacific Railway with the national system under public ownership. Others have advocated the sale or lease of the Canadian National Railways to the private company, the Canadian Pacific Railway. The Senate committee's recommendation is that both railways should be placed under the management of a board of fifteen directors, five to be named by the Canadian Pacific Railway, five to be named by the Dominion Government, and these ten to choose five proven, capable business men to complete the board; these last five directors to hold office for ten years and to be removed only for cause. Under this arrangement, the Government would be required to guarantee an agreed dividend to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

Ownership and control of the railways would be shared by the Government and private corporation interests, but it is believed that operation of the combined lines would be practically the same as though they were privately owned. As a check on the railway monopoly which would thus be established, it would be necessary to increase the powers of the Dominion board of railway commissioners. The safeguarding of the interests of the public would be the particular duty of that commission, as it is at present.

Whether it would be possible to retain the services of both Sir Henry Thornton and E. W. Beatty, the able president of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in such a merger is one of the secondary questions that would arise. The main issue is whether the Dominion is to go on spending \$50,000,000 or more annually which could apparently be saved by unification, under public ownership or some other plan of co-operative administration.

In many sections of the United States organized effort is being made by the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment to create or arouse public sentiment favorable to modification of the existing enforcement code designed to compel observance of the prohibition amendment.

A Word to the Unwise May Suffice

Even before the adoption of the constitutional provision, that organization and others allied with it sought to defeat the movement which finally made it a part of the organic law. Since the ratification of the amendment these same objectors have persistently carried on a campaign to so change the law as to permit the manufacture and sale of wines and beer. While they have insisted that it was not their desire to restore the saloon, no secret has been made of the fact that if they were successful in inducing Congress to modify the present law, they would at once undertake to bring about its absolute repeal.

Printed matter which finds its way into the offices of American newspapers discloses the fact that in many of the states at the present time a persistent effort is being made to elect to the next Congress those who will vote in favor of modification. The impression is sought to be conveyed that the battle against prohibition is all but won, and that if the districts in which efforts are being made to influence the voters will return representatives known to be "liberal" in their views the law which is now regarded with so great repugnance can be amended in answer to the demand of the friends of "personal liberty."

In an interview published in the news columns of this paper, Morris Sheppard (D.), United States Senator from Texas, known as a consistent defender of prohibition, serves notice on all modificationists and nullificationists that if any change is made in the enforcement code, it will be to strengthen it, rather than to in any way weaken it. He was quoted as having expressed the opinion that not more than 20 per cent of the membership of the House and 10 per cent of that of the Senate will ever vote for repeal or modification of the present law. "If any change is made in the law," he said, "it will be made stronger."

The reasonable view is taken by Senator Sheppard that if the law as it now stands, and as it is being generally enforced, did not meet the approval of the people of the several states, there would be a greater number of senators and representatives in Congress favoring its repeal or substantial modification. But he believes, as many other studious observers of conditions believe, that the prohibition statute is not being violated to the extent that its enemies would have the public suppose.

It is worthy of notice that most that is written and said regarding the alleged failure of the law emanates from those who desire a modification of its rigid provisions. Those who insist that as much liquor is being consumed in the United States as in the years before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted are the ones, for the most part, who are anxious to have the way made easier for the gratification of their appetites. Those who speak in derogation of the practices which have led to the corrupting of officials whose duty it was to enforce the law are the ones, generally speaking, who have encouraged the open and flagrant violation of the law by whatever means.

Thinking American men and women are not deceived or misled by this iniquitous propaganda.

Propagandists who spend money to circulate the farmers of the country in an effort to induce them to vote for the repeal or modification of the prohibition law might as profitably or as hopefully advise them to scatter wild oats or the seeds of any other noxious weeds over their land. And they who seek to win the American wage earner and his family to the cause of modification, might with greater hope of success ask them to return, voluntarily, to the conditions in which they existed while the saloon door swung open at almost every street corner.

Gradually there is being awakened that interest in commercial aviation which promises, if present indications are not misleading, early action by the federal authority which will greatly aid the development of that project along practical lines. Senator Bingham of Connecticut, fortunately possessing a

practical knowledge of aeronautics, seems to have been able to bring about the required contact which promises to result in a recommendation from the Chief Executive to Congress that definite steps be taken to regulate air transportation and at the same time assist it to become established on a commercial basis.

Emphasis seems to have been placed on the fact that, even with the previous failures of Congress to realize the necessity, or advisability, of taking steps along the line proposed, there has been, especially within recent months, a tremendous development in the field of commercial air navigation. The practicability of this method of transportation, both for passengers and express freight, has been proved beyond doubt. It may be assumed that air traffic has become an established means of commerce. By airplane and by dirigible, it now seems certain, a constantly increasing stream of traffic will be established, with the result that it will no longer be optional with the federal governing powers whether or not steps be taken to regulate this commerce as other interchanges between states are regulated. In the United States there are, already, such pretentious enterprises as the National Air Transportation Company, the Airways Corporation, the Ford company's service operating between Detroit and Chicago, with other important lines projected or established.

It may be agreed that these developments have been encouraged by the successful operation of the United States air mail service. That undertaking has been liberally supported by the Federal Government. To that extent the development of commercial aviation has been aided. But the need now seems to be for more direct assistance, not by the granting of subsidies so much as by liberal appropriations and co-operation in the mapping of routes and the adoption of rules regulating this commerce much as water commerce is regulated, and by the adoption of strict provisions governing the licensing of pilots and the inspection of aircraft. Ship lanes have been provided and harbors deepened for the accommodation of lake, river and sea transports. A generous federal policy has made possible the building of surfaced highways in nearly every state of the Union. Now, it is urged, this stimulation is needed to encourage the investment of capital in those vehicles which have found a short cut and a speedy course through the air. Landing fields must be established which may be used in common by all such craft. Signals to guide the pilots by day and beacons to mark the courses by night are necessary. More important, perhaps, than these is the need of establishing public confidence in the ability and trustworthiness of those who are to guide these swift transports. This detail will demand the strictest government supervision.

So strong is the conviction of those able to finance this undertaking of its assured success, that money will be readily provided to establish competing freight and passenger lines, as well as lines which will operate between many of the larger cities for transporting the mails. The tender to the public is almost a gratuitous one. No enormous grants are asked, as when the promoters of the railroads projected their lines in an earlier day. Federal co-operation is invited and urged simply because there has been suddenly developed a great public utility which is unwieldy and of only questionable practical value without some form of friendly governmental supervision.

Editorial Notes

So America's famous Bean City bids fair to become some day familiarly known as Onion City, if one is to believe the report of Dr. A. E. Cane, head of the department of agricultural economics at the Massachusetts Agricultural College. For Dr. Cane has recently pointed out that Boston's appetite for this delicacy amounts to twenty-five pounds annually for each person—this quantity representing the largest among any of the cities of the United States. "Putting it in another form," we read in a newspaper story, "906,500 bushels of onions arrived here each year for the 1,801,320 persons in Greater Boston." This means, it appears, that each individual Bostonian averages a consumption of, for example, eleven pounds yearly more than the average New Yorker. Dr. Cane, by the way, is the senior author of the "Marketing Onions" bulletin just published by the United States Department of Agriculture, so that he surely ought to know the facts in the case.

In urging, at a recent meeting of the Anglo-French Society in Birmingham, that the relations between Great Britain and France should become more intimate, M. de Fleuriat, the French Ambassador, showed that he had the cause of world peace truly at heart. Mental knowledge of each other, he declared, and the sympathetic understanding which it would beget, would enable the two countries the more easily to reach agreement on problems of international importance as they arose from time to time. It is of more than slight interest to recall that this Birmingham society, which was founded in 1918, initiated the next year the movement which resulted in Birmingham "adopting" the war-devastated town of Albert.

Encouraging Commercial Aviation

A Question of National Honor

Editorial Correspondence of The Christian Science Monitor

Athens, Greece.

We Americans are not a little given to claiming for ourselves possession of all political virtues and exemption from most of the political vices which we so readily detect in other nations. Particularly do we like to attribute to our Government an unerring sense of the obligations of a contract, promptitude in fulfilling those obligations, and a high sense of national honor as our guide in international relations.

At one point, however, in the relations between the United States and Greece these qualities seem to have been singularly lacking in the older and more powerful Republic.

In 1917-18 the United States, being associated with Greece in a war upon the central powers of Europe, agreed to lend Greece \$50,000,000 to be used for certain specified purposes in the prosecution of the war upon the eastern front. Vouchers for all expenditures were to be approved by an interally commission on which the United States was to be represented.

Other details of the contract were as follows:

1. That, upon the approval of the vouchers referred to, the Greek Government was to forward its obligations for a like amount, and these were to be passed to its credit upon the books of the United States Treasury, to form the basis for the issue of paper currency of the same amount by the National Bank of Greece.

2. That the actual transfer of cash from the United States to Greece should be made six months after the conclusion of peace.

3. That the amount advanced would be redeemable at the end of the fifteenth year following the cessation of hostilities, Greece having the right to begin amortization in advance if choosing to do so, but no right being given in the contract to the United States Government to insist on its doing so.

This seems to be a simple enough contract. Between business men such a document would be readily enforced if both were animated by the ordinary rules of commercial honor. But as between these two nations it seems to have no validity—at least so far as the United States is concerned. Greece performed the military duties assigned her, and presented her vouchers in the sum of \$48,236,629.05, which were duly approved by the commission, including the American member.

The Greek obligations referred to were sent to the United States and deposited in the Treasury vaults. The Greek currency was issued as provided in the contract. Having thus performed her part of the contract, Greece looked to the United States for the fulfillment of its share.

The United States said to Greece \$15,000,000 of the \$50,000,000 agreed upon. Not only has it refused to complete the loan, but when, in the winter of 1921-22, a Greek commission visited Washington to discuss the matter it was refused official reception, and after waiting six months returned home, unable even to present its case.

The other day, in one of the governmental offices of Athens, I was told that a message had been received from the United States wanting Greece to take steps for funding its debt to the American Treasury. It was, of course, merely the identical note sent out to all debtor nations, but the impression it made upon the Greek mind could hardly be a pleasant one. Having obviously broken its solemn contract, and refused to discuss its action, the United States proceeds curtly to require Greece to take steps to pay the moneys received under the contract which the creditor country has repudiated.

It does not strengthen the American claim to business methods in government, if a ship chandler agreed to outfit a ship for a voyage, delivered but one-third the required supplies, and when the ship limped into port with two-thirds of her crew perished from starvation, brought suit for his pay, the cases would be parallel. Greece is neither limping nor starving, but the deprecia-

With the Lumbermen of French Canada

II.

Mr. Jenkins awakened us in the morning by putting on a raucous gramophone record; and later he led us out of his cabin across the river into the cook's hut. The cook, who had developed surprising muscular powers in keeping the "boys" out of his kitchen by main force, smiled agreeably and said, "Bon jour, Monsieur." We thought his sinuous fingers might grind the food to powder at a touch.

We could get a better impression of our host now. His stature and bulk had not diminished since he rose like a Titan from the porch the night before. But his outline was less mammoth-like. We understood why the lonely French children living ten miles away at the lake called him "Uncle Ted." He had a round, clumsy smile and was gallant in a confident, elephantine manner. His thin, fair hair was scanty. He had cloudy blue eyes.

We soon learned, what we had half guessed already, that he was boss of the base camp, but had the business "so perfectly organized"—as he put it—that he did little of the strenuous clamoring of the bush now. He had trained Tony as his aide-de-camp. Tony was a French-Canadian, short, stocky, a low, broad creature with small legs but tremendous arms.

"He has a great heart," that Tony. He'll walk twenty bush miles in a day—bush miles, none of them easy auto miles, bush miles!—and carry his own weight. He has a great heart, a heart as great as the bush. Whaling at lumber all his life don't soften a man, and he'd look dumb in a drawin' room. But Tony sure has a great heart," Mr. Jenkins explained.

At this moment Tony came in and sat in a corner on the floor, looking like a mastiff or a sleigh leader that had just learned to speak.

Mr. Jenkins took us round the camp, a mere pile of logs pushed into the pervading clouds of forest, shadowed in a drawin' room. He had a round, clumsy smile and was hung with webbed morning sunlight. He showed us a map of the territory his men were cutting, described the course of the nearest river, now churned into white and maddened foam, to the great Lake St. John and past there to Hudson Bay, foot journeys these and bush miles to stumble through.

He talked of cutting, piling, portaging, of driving rivers in the spring. "You'd better not come up here when we're drivin' the cords, because we ain't all friendly or polite then." He described the jams and the risky search for the key log which holds up the oblique flotillas.

As the morning light plunged into the forest and the stinging forest odors became heavy in the sun, the power of Mr. Jenkins relaxed. He sat in the sun like a steam roller abandoned by its steam and began to blurt out bits about his life. He said he had done everything from professional football and the bossing of sewer builders to hunting for ivory nuts in the Guadalupe river in Brazil.

"What made you go to Brazil?" I asked innocently. He assembled and arranged his enormous power between his shoulders, his chest and his girder jaws, and his eyes went blank, expressionless, suddenly. "Same reason as made you come up here, I guess," he said sharply, stonewalling my hall. "We don't find it convenient to ask questions, up here. I told you that before. Remember what I said about that French barber in Quebec?"

That unfortunate though happily fictitious barber! Tony, harnessed Black Prince, the Pegasus of the camp, to a buckboard and we drove off up the steep trail into the forest. The thin, equal wheels grated, jumped and bounced over the stones and boulders, and their long spokes shimmered as the immense valleys of spruce, birch and balsam dropped below us, and then rose again miles away in lofty waves of green.

The sunlight lay enmeshed on that army of branches, on that constant motion and eddying of boughs. The forest odors struck out on the air, pulling it down to earth. We could hear only the tremendous breathing of the forest, like the heavy breathing of a herd of cattle. At times we rattled over a log bridge tilted across a tumbling river. The logs jumped up as we bounced and knocked across. We would feel the icy freshness of the forest water on our faces.

"See them," said Mr. Jenkins, pointing to two men who had turned off into the bush. "Tough, eh? Big heads, eh? Them fellows—gee, they're all right when they're all right, but you know! They used to be bullies, but the cook looked after 'em and now they look

tion of the drachma to something below two cents is one of the effects of this repudiation by the United States of its obligations.

I think I have stated the facts of this contract without bias. At this distance from Washington I cannot do the favoring of the American side of the controversy. I believe that the unfortunate changes in government in Greece which succeeded each other with such rapidity after the close of the war furnished the American Government with its excuse for repudiation, or at least postponement, of its obligations. Constantine was not popular in the United States, nor have political events in this country in the last six months tended to strengthen the country's position with the other world.

But on the face of things it would appear that a moral obligation rests upon the United States to fulfill this contract. We sent no troops to Greece, nor did we take any military part in the southeastern corner of the far-flung allied line. But we promised Greece that if she would take part in this task she should be loaned \$50,000,000 by the United States. She did her part; the United States failed in its duty. The very considerable faction in Greece which during the war tried to bring their country into the conflict on Germany's side now point the finger of scorn at those who arrayed her with the Allies. "See what you got," they say, "nothing but smooth promises which even the United States breaks."

The element of injustice seems the more glaring to one who here in Athens sees the high regard in which America and things American are held by the people. And if there be any of that anti-American feeling which is discernible elsewhere on the Continent I have been unable to discern it.

Yet the Greeks could hardly be blamed if they showed resentment against their former allies. It was at the behest of the allied council that their army was sent into Anatolia, and left there without aid, to be slaughtered by a Turkish army largely armed by France. As a result of that debacle, for which Greece's allies in the war were to a great extent responsible, she has had thrust upon her an enormous population of refugees—nearly 1,500,000 in all—to be fed, housed and cared for out of her slender means.

If 25,000,000 homeless and pauperized people were suddenly dumped on the Atlantic coast of the United States, the problem would be similar, though less acute, because the United States is rich while Greece is desperately poor. Yet Greece has accepted this Christian obligation and is discharging it without aid from any of her former allies. It is not made lighter by the failure of the United States to perform its share of the war-time contract.

More than once the United States has paid out large sums of money in recognition of a moral obligation, in settlement of a debt of honor. A recent occasion was the payment of \$25,000,000 to Colombia in recognition of the fact that the United States had paid the Republic of Panama \$25,000,000 for the Canal Zone when Panama was but a province of Colombia in a state of insurrection. The very proper argument was made in Congress that the honor of the United States was involved, and a franchise was granted for a franchise purchase under conditions of doubtful validity. It would seem that a like sense of honor should impel the American Government to pay Greece for services rendered in strict accordance with a contract.

I think upon that general line payment should be forthwith. But if a more material reason be sought, it can be found in the fact that Greece is waking up to the need of public improvements and the development of natural resources. The hotels of Athens are filled with Americans seeking such contracts. Their task would be made lighter if the financial cause for friction between the two governments could be removed. W. J. A.

With the Lumbermen of French Canada

after the new bullies, if any come up. We don't get many now."

Mr. Jenkins was most anxious we should believe the forest was teeming with desperate characters. He even modestly added a little to his own renown. "Them French don't in Quebec call me 'The Gray Wolf,'" he said—faintly. "Poor Uncle Ted! I thought."

Life in that forest was wide, almost without roads and conventions, like the forest itself. There was only one thing to do—"to whale away" at the trees, eat rough food, and sleep on balsam branches in a swampy, insect-ridden hut in the hot bow of the forest. The law did not penetrate there. No questions. No answers. A discipline of fear.

Writing this now 600 miles away, that life seems deplorable in-theory. But life had no false trimmings there. It was primeval like the unbounded forest, violent as the extremes of climate, the belching heat and the ice and snow of winter. There are no more such places now, never stay here. They don't lose themselves in the bush, so they stay with us and we see they keep the rules."

Mr. Jenkins would be the last to admit it, but the fact nevertheless remains that man does carry the spirit of order within him wherever he goes. The buckboard stopped at a top of a hill around an endless, heavy sea of forest flowed a score of leagues north and west and eastward. The dull glistening of leaves was all around us, near and far, and there came the low perpetual breathing of the trees with a kind of rhythm. Then we bumped into a clearing and drew up before the cabin of a fire ranger. V. S. P.

Letters to the Editor

What's RIGHT With the 'Movies'?

To the Editor of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: It is indeed gratifying to find a paper like the Monitor taking cognizance of conditions as outlined in the articles recently published under title "What's RIGHT With the 'Movies.'"

While willing always to give credit where credit is due—and in this instance also to Mr. Steele for the many good features which the industry is now apparently anxious to embody in their productions—one cannot lose sight of the fact that these articles must be given careful analysis in order to be able to grasp their true meaning.

To one having given considerable study, lately, to the inner workings of the picture industry, these articles have a tendency to present a "wolf in sheep's clothing," by referring entirely too vividly to a certain number of deplorable pictures and certain producers, without giving due credit to the entire industry and the class of productions as a whole.

Behind these few "special feature" productions are hidden a multitude of undesirables, which are foisted upon the public over the protest of many conscientious exhibitors, through the practice of their "black market" system. We are going to come out from under victoriously and to use this one powerful medium, "the movies," to disseminate to the world the "beauties of American ideals."

This was evidenced very clearly by the strong protests expressed by independent exhibitors, while an annual convention in Milwaukee in May of this year, against this method of distribution. The people know what they want, and the writer, for one, is not willing to admit that the minds of the American people have drifted into the state many would have us believe. The ideals of America still stand and we are not going to be dragged into the mire and remain there. We are going to come out from under victoriously and to use this one powerful medium, "the movies," to disseminate to the world the "beauties of American ideals."

O. H. R.
Houston, Tex.